密勒氏評論報

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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN JAPAN and the Chita government seems to have come to nothing. The failure of this conference makes another unsuccessful episode in the Japanese program of preparation for the Disarmament Conference at Washington. This program has consisted of an attempt to make a private agreement with the United States over the Yap Island controversy, an attempt to get the Chinese to enter into private negotiations over the Shantung question, and this effort to secure a settlement of the Siberian question. It may be possible to solve the Yap question by private agreement, but the cables have been silent on the matter for some time and we have failed to receive confirmation of the reported private settlement. The Japanese position in Yap was the subject of an oral but well understood reservation made by the United States at the time of the Versailles treaty. It is true that the notes of Secretary Hughes to the various powers have called into question the whole method of the application of the principle of mandates by the League of Nations, but, because of the American reservation at the time, the Yap controversy can be settled without any consideration of these objections to the League of Nations Covenant and to the settlements of the Treaty of Versailles. But neither the Siberian nor the Shantung question can be solved privately. China has frankly refused to accept the Versailles treaty, as has America. Japan must find some way of meeting the problem upon other grounds than those that the Versailles treaty is a sacrosanct and untouchable document. The Siberian question is an interallied question that has arisen outside the sphere of the Versailles treaty. Japan, with other nations, went into Siberia under a promise to withdraw when certain things had been accomplished. The other nations have removed their troops, Japan has not. The other nations have the right to ask Japan why her troops are still in Siberia, and the Pacific Conference gives them the opportunity to do so. Neither Siberia nor China can be placed in a worse position by refusing to negotiate now. If nothing comes of the Washington Conference they will still have Japan to deal with. If anything at all happens at Washington they may have a sobered and less imperialistic Japan to deal with; and if things turn out most favorably they may have an opportunity to settle outstanding questions in a public way, about an international council table. Chita and China have nothing to gain by private negotiations at this time, Japan has everything to gain. If the shoe were on the other foot, if the Chita government or

the Chinese republic were asking for negotiations over outstanding questions when Japan had everything to gain by taking these questions before a conference, and if, under these circumstances, either China or Chita were to ask Japan to negotiate privately, they would probably be laughed at for their pains. To make the case concrete, suppose that in December, 1918, when Japan had the promise of support for her Shantung claims that she turned to such good account at Paris, China had asked Japan to enter into a private agreement over Shantung. What would have been Japan's answer? Japan might have secured the support of the Chinese and Siberian peoples for these private negotiations. If the Chinese and Siberians were convinced that they were losing a chance to make peace with a sincere friend by refusing to negotiate now, the Japanese program might have succeeded. These peoples have no such conviction. The reason is spread across East Asia from Saghalien to Foochow. Japan has but to remember the Merkuloff government and the Chientao affair to see the futility of hurried attempts at negotiation. The injunction, "Make peace with thine adversary quickly," was not intended to be applied after the policeman had turned the corner, but to be brought about a neighborly manner of life.

THE DEATH OF GRACE L. COPPOCK, general secretary of the National Young Women's Christian Association, brings into sharp relief her life and the service for which it stands. Her life in China is an international fact. The service she gave must be set down in any full account of the relations between the United States and China. It is such service that has brought the United States the friendship and respect of China. It is such service that has made American prestige what it is in China. True prestige is not the product of clever diplomacy merely, and it is never the product of that diplomacy to which the name altitudinous has been applied. It must be the result of the investment in international good-will of the lives of men and women. In the life of Miss Coppock we have a fine example of such an investment. Such lives confound the noisy jingoist and are the foundations upon which peace may yet be built.

CHINESE AND FOREIGNERS MAY disagree with each other and among themselves as to some of the needs of this country, but there will probably be no difference of opinion over the proposition that China needs a large amount of first-class engineering. There may be disagreement as to some of the needs of the city of Shanghai, but there will probably be no difference of opinion over the proposition that Shanghai needs a first-class harbor. For these reasons the engineers now in Shanghai will be given a universal welcome. There is a commission now in this city that has been invited at the suggestion of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board to consider the steps that must be taken to give Shanghai a harbor capable of caring adequately for the shipping of China's chief port. This commission is composed of the following men: Major General W. M. Black, representing the United States; Mr. P. G. Hornell, representing the Chinese Chambers of Commerce; Mr. P. Ott de Vries, representing Holland; Mr. L. Perrier, for many years engineer of the Suez Canal, representing France; Mr. Isamu Hiroi, representing Japan, and Mr. F. Palmer, representing Great Britain. These engineers are all men of experience and distinction in their own countries and they have come to Shanghai to study a difficult problem the successful solution of which will add to the prosperity of the merchant of Changsha or Chungking as well as to that of the foreign shipping company with its office near the Shanghai Bund. The possibilities of the port of Shanghai have already been outlined in the following excerpt from an address given in Shanghai by the American member of the commission, Major General W. M. Black: "Shanghai has the possibility of becoming one of the greatest ports of the world. The port of Shanghai, if properly developed, will be a most important factor to the development of China, and so will add to the development of the world, for the world needs China as China needs the world" A recent visitor to Shanghai is Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, the well known American builder of bridges. Dr. Waddell, after the completion of the work of the commission that examined the various plans for the new Yellow River bridge, was asked by the Chinese government to report upon the crossing of the Yangtsze at Hankow and at Nanking and to visit Hangchow for the study of the problem presented by the river crossing there. It is probable that the commission of engineers now in Shanghai will be asked by the Chinese government to undertake similar studies to those that Dr. Waddell has been asked to make and to report upon other engineering problems that confront the country. The difficult tasks of engineering are accomplished without much public applause. The work of the engineer wins such easy general approval that it is not often given a place in the head-lines of the newspapers. In China today, however, the engineer has his greatest unconquered field and every move toward its conquest will be marked by the increased welfare of the Chinese people and the growing wealth and unity of the country. It is to be hoped that China will make full use of the expert advise that these engineers are capable of giving and that the projects now under consideration will be given continued support without which no great enterprise is ever brought to a successful issue.

Philander Chase Knox

THE recent death of Senator Philander Chase Knox, as reported from Washington on October 12, has removed from the world stage an another American statesman whose name has been linked in the history of Far Eastern affairs with those of John Hay, William H. Seward and other citizens of the United States in public life whose thoughts have turned in this direction in the attempt to bring order out of the chaotic Extreme Orient.

Senator Knox's connection with the problems of China and the Far East came with his occupancy of the position of Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Taft from 1919 to 1913. It was during this time that the railway problem in Manchuria was in its most aggravate state, with the negotiations pending for the construction of the Chinchou-Aigun Railway. The idea of the then Secretary of State was a reiteration of the Open Door doctrine and the principle of equal opportunities with regarding to railway building, operation, and commercial enterprise in the Chinese province—a doctrine that is now known as the "neutralization of railways."

Stanley K. Hornbeck, writing in his classic work, *Contemporary Politics in the Far East*, records the events preceding, during, and after the proposal of the scheme thus:

"While the negotiations for the building of the Chinchou-Aigun Railway were in progress, Mr.

Knox, then Secretary of State, resolved to submit to the consideration of the powers his scheme for the neutralization of the railways, both existing and to be built, in Manchuria. Mr. Knox's plan contemplated rendering Manchuria a neutral area, as far, at least, as railways and commercial facilities were concerned, wherein all powers should have and be guaranteed as nearly as possible equal opportunities. What he actually proposed was that the powers, including Russia and Japan, should together loan China the money that would be necessary to purchase the interests of Japan and Russia and to construct further railway lines in Manchuria. All these lines were to be the property of the Chinese government; but their administration was to be, for the time being, at least, under some sort of international commission.

"It has been understood that Secretary Knox's memorandum received the tentative approval of the British and German governments. At St. Petersburg its contents were made public, and it at once became everything from a red flag to a football for the Russian and Japanese press. The Russian and Japanese governments promptly announced their disapproval of the scheme and they followed this action a few month's later (July, 1910) with a convention looking to the mutual safeguarding of their common and respective interests in Manchuria. Marquis Komura, then Foreign Minister in Japan, expressed the attitude of his government, in a speech in the Diet, in the course of which he said: 'In the regions affected in South Manchuria there have grown up numerous undertakings which have been promoted in the belief that the railway would remain in our possession, and the Imperial Government could not agree . . . . . to abandon the railway.'"

And with this opposition Secretary Knox's neutralization plan, which many hold was merely another phrasing and interpretation of the Open Door policy and the principle of equal opportunities, failed. There are those who believe that the Knox plan was in some way linked with the Harriman "round-the world" railway and steamship transportation scheme but close investigations have failed to reveal any such motive.

Looking back, just on the eve of the Pacific-Far Eastern Conference, at the problem the foresight of the late Senator Knox is to be commended. What would have been the situation today had the neutralization plan been effected? There would have been no question of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, the series of international checks would have been enough to have prevented this. Again there would have been no problem arising from the renewal of the old Russian lease held by Japan on the Liaotung peninsula in 1923, and particularly that of the South Manchuria Railway and its disposal. The South Manchuria Railway would have become Chinese government property, administered under the guidance of an international advisory board. It is probable that there would have been no further Manchurian question and upon the basis of the settlement of this problem, other of China's difficulties might have been satisfactorily worked out. It might have happened that today no conference of any kind would be necessary. But a consideration of the past is always more fruitful to the ungrasping human mind than imaginative flights into the future.

Senator Knox's life was one of great activity. He came first into public prominence as Attorney-General of the United States in the cabinets of both President McKinley and President Roosevelt. In 1904 he was appointed a United States Senator from Pennsylvania to fill a vacancy and was elected to this position in 1905. In 1908 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination. He resigned in 1909 to become Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Taft. In 1916 he was again elected to the Senate, remaining in that body until his career so suddenly closed. He was 68 years old at his death.

Senator Knox has always been a close student of international affairs, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and followed the proceedings of the Senate minutely. During recent years, his opposition to the Shantung award, to the Treaty of Versailles and to the League of Nations, as now formed, has been staunch. The Knox reservations were the platform upon which the successful Senate opposition to President Wilson's foreign policies was based.

The conclusion of the recent peace agreement between Germany and the United States, upon the basis of the Knox Resolution, was the last notable act of the Senator.

The Republic Anniversary and the Pacific Conference

BY FRANCIS ZIA

The latest indication of the strong faith of the Chinese people in the outcome of the Washington Conference as an exceptional occasion for dispelling misgivings with regard to China's case against Japan over the Shantung affair, found expression in the sending as the "people's delegates" of Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, and Dr. Monlin Chiang, member of the faculty of the Peking Government University and acting chancellor of the university during the absence of Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, both of whom took passage on the *Empress of Russia*, which sailed from Shanghai on October 15. Another instance of the general belief that it is exceedingly worth while to appeal to the international conscience to obtain for China full justice at the coming conference lies in the joint sessions held by the National Union of Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the National Federation of Provincial Educational Associations for the express purpose of drawing up a manifesto to inform the world that while there has been internal conflict between the contestants of military power and while there has been much talk about North and South, China as a whole is united in that her people have never divided themselves into two camps and that a convincing proof of the total lack of provincial discriminations is the possibility of the convocation of national conventions of educationalists and merchants, at which the whole of China is represented.

The occasion of the tenth anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Republic was fittingly utilized by the Shanghai Chinese press for the publication of elaborate supplements, in which one of the most commendable features is the number and timeliness of the messages to the people obtained from the pens of eminent publicists. Some of these messages are devoted to the discussion of the Washington Conference in those aspects where the sovereign rights and the future of China will be affected, and it is the purpose of this article to present a brief summary of the views thus expressed, though lack of space renders necessary the confining of the translation to mere extracts in the case of a representative selection of the messages in question. The excepts follow:

"With Europe's limited natural resources outside of Russia, with the United States assuming the role of the wealthiest nation in the world, with Canada coming to the front as a great commercial world power, with Australia, New Zealand, the Southern Islands, and the South American Republics, making themselves strong competitors in the race of commercial development, and with China, dense in population, vast in area and exceedingly rich in natural resources, the Pacific has inevitably become the seat of conflicting interests, and it justly follows that on the successful solution of Pacific questions hinges the peace of the world.

"In the history of international relations of recent years, economic imperialism has been found to be a fertile source of war. This policy has enabled the stronger nations to rob weaker nations of economic advantages by the mere use of force. It found expression in Prussianism with such disastrous results as are still fresh in the memory of mankind. In China, this policy under different cloaks has marred the attitude of the Powers since the time of the Boxers' trouble. Thus there have been established spheres of influence, privileged positions, and exclusive interests all of which are opposed to the letter and spirit of the doctrine of 'equal opportunities.' As long as this unhealthy state of international relationship exists in China, the clashing of interests will pave the way for future war, and the Washington Conference has wisely included on its agenda Far Eastern questions.

"As the seat of the world's culture will forthwith be on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, China should make herself a strong nation in order to contribute her significant share efficiently. The Washington Conference should mark a turning point in the history of China if the people will devote their energy to pacific and constructive work. While chaos cannot be disassociated from the process of republican evolution, China's international relations are such that she can not afford to mark time or to adopt rash measures. Let there be a united front in dealing with diplomatic issues, sinking of private differences for the sake of setting up an efficient and stable central government and, in fine, the development of the spirit of self-help throughout the country."—*Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo in the Shun Pao.*

"Just as the success of a shop depends on adequate finance and able managment, so the success of a nation in its diplomatic discourse with other nations rests, in no small measure, on the state of its internal administration. The case of China at the Washington Conference will concern itself with two groups of facts. One is the restoration of advantages forcibly seized from China, such as those resulting from the Twenty-one Demands and Japanese aggressiveness in Shantung since 1917. The other group demands rights that are to be accompanied by corresponding obligations, for example, the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality, which involves the question of the reform of the judicial system in China to a point that judges will not only be competent but will be unhampered in the administration of justice.

"In order that competent judges may be trained there should be not only a good legal code, but improved judicial institutes and reformed prisons, all of which requires financial backing. The present Tuchunate system is a heavy tax on the national treasury and is a material obstacle to progressive administration. Until the militarists are thrown out of power, the wastage of national revenue is nnavoidable because left to themselves not one of the militarists will agree to disbandment of the excessive troops. Thus the fight against militarism must precede all reforms.

"In the case of Shantung, we naturally plead that the signature of the Twenty-one Demands was forced upon us by Japan which addressed to our government an ultimatum, threatening dire consequences. If we were further asked why we yielded to the threat, we could say that the blunder was due to the lack of moral courage on the part of Yuan Shih-kai, Hsu Shih-chang and Lu Tseng-hsiang, the then President, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs. If we were further asked whether the signature on the Twenty-one Demands pact was binding on the country, we could answer that in our Constitution it was specifically defined that no treaty with a foreign Power is valid unless it is ratified by the Parliament, and that in view of this provision the pact in question is invalid.

"If we were called upon to explain how in the absence of coercion, such as that which accompanied the Twenty-one Demands, Chinese officials have signed secret pacts with the Japanese since 1917, then we would have to point out that since the forcible dissolution of parliament, the country had been without a legally constituted government. While explanations of this kind flow spontaneously from the lips of the people, it is difficult to conceive how delegates representing the Peking government could sum up sufficient moral courage to make statements that would reflect adversely on the status of him who functions in Peking as the chief executive of the country."—*Wang Ching-wei in the Min Kuo Jih Pao.*

"Although the United States has convened the Washington Conference, both Great Britain and Japan expect to have a dominate voice in the deliberations by reason of their immense interests in the Pacific. France has assumed a somewhat passive attitude and her own voice will not be without significance. It is, therefore, important to survey the attitudes of the four Powers just named.

"The United States. China enters the Washington Conference on the same footing as the others and this has been due to the good offices of the United States. The 'Open Door' policy and the doctrine of 'equal opportunities' have been violated by Japan's actions in China in recent years and because of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Great Britain has been unable to bring her moral pressure to bear upon Japan. The United States has great invested interests in China and she could only hope for the materialization of the 'Open Door' policy and the doctrine of 'equal opportunities' when justice is done to China's legitimate claims. The mailed fist of Japan in China has done one good thing: It has brought the United States and China closer together.

"Great Britain. British opinion has not been encouraging in regard to Chinese participation at the Washington Conference because it appears that the whole aim of British statesmen lies in bringing about an alliance between Great Britain, the United States and Japan. It is difficult to forecast the effect of the British attitude on China's case. All that can be said is that British diplomats are veterans in the game and if the past is an index for the future, they know how to exercise their overmastering influence. Chinese diplomats should bestir themselves to lead the British government to see the great mistake of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

"Japan. Japanese opinion towards the Washington Conference is divided into two categories. One section believes in reversing Japan's aggressive

policy of military dictatorship in order to meet the new world currents. The other section believes in making efforts to persuade the United States to so limit the scope of the conference that the so-called *faits accomplis* will not be re-opened, Both groups of critics are making capital out of the internal strife in China. The Japanese militarists are bent on a firm grip on Japanese interests, however acquired. The tactics of the Japanese diplomats will be to exploit the Open Door and 'equal opportunities' by bringing into this sphere phases of China's international intercourse where these doctrines have been violated and seeking thus to place the Powers in the dilemmatical situation of either interpreting these doctrines in compromising manner or admitting their non-adherence to them, the aim of the Japanese in choosing this course of action being to confine the doctrines to their theoretical usefulness and to prevent them from being rigidly enforced.

"France. The French view of Chinese participation is that the Washington Conference will merely afford China an opportunity of reiterating her case before the Powers, the prevailing idea being in the direction that China's weakness precludes the possibility of getting the Paris decision regarding Shantung reversed. On account of her dependence on the United States for financial support and her need of the moral support of the Powers, French diplomats will not be expected to put up an independent fight over any particular issue. The French favor military and naval armaments on a basis of reduction.,'—*Yen An in the Hsin Shen Pao**

"There are certain incidents in the diplomatic history of China which have left indelible impressions in the memory of the people. Take for example the humiliation inflicted on China on the 7th of May, 1915, when at the point of the bayonet she was forced to accept the infamous Twenty-one Demands, the refusal to allow the reservation of the Shantung clause in the Peace Treaty because the Powers declared that they were tied by secret pacts, resulting in the Chinese delegation refusing to sign the treaty as required by the stirring public opinion in China. Of course, the Washington Conference holds out great hopes to the Chinese people in view of the ideals in the light of which President Harding has convened the assembly. But there is little room for optimism if any at all, when we call to mind the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, which has not been formally discontinued, the Lansing-Ishii Agreement which the Japanese have interpreted in ways that met their own ideas, and the Versailles Treaty in connection with which President Wilson of the United States, and Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, publicly declared that they were unable to come to the assistance of China on account of the restrictions imposed on them by secret pacts, which was tantamount to a declaration that they were unable to uphold the principles of justice. As long as that policy of subserving justice to expediency is not radically changed, there can be no solution of the Pacific problems and all talk of international justice will be like building castles in the air."—*Ch'in Mo in the Min Kuo Jih Pao.*

"Whether the outcome of the Washington Conference will be in favor of China or not is a problem regarding it will be very unsafe to prophesy. However, our history of diplomatic events during the past decade leads us to the conclusion that we have had good opportunities before us for raising the international prestige of the country but did not use these opportunitles properly.

"Shortly after the hoisting of the revolutionists' flag in Wuchang the revolutionary government was recognised by the Diplomatic Corps as a legal belligerent unit and when the Manchu reg me was overthrown, the United States, France and other friendly Powers were quick in giving the new government official recognition.

"The Mintang lacked self-confidence and sought to utilize the influence of Yuan Shih-kai, who became arrogant, and when Japan noticed that the Mintang was making attempts to oust Yuan, and when the latter was devising means to frustrate the scheme, she profited by the distractions of the Powers over the world war by imposing on China the Twenty-one Demands. What is to be pitied a thousand times is that since then China has not consecrated her energies to reconstructive work to repair the humiliation she had endured, and the unique opportunity of raising her prestige in the new order of international relations was missed."—*Chin Yun in Sin Wan Pao.*

"The Washington Conference should not be disassociated from the new International Banking Consortium. The aims of that conference are in very many respects identical with the objects of the New Banking Consortium. With the present political situation, the Consortium is not in a position to invest its capital. It is essential to get the Shangtung problem settled and something done to check the advance of Japanese aggression in Manchuria, which is about to include the Chinese Eastern Railway, before a practical meaning can be read into the policy of 'equal opportunities.'

"The drawback that attends the operations of the New Banking Consortium is the condition of control of Chinese securities, and it is believed that the economic pressure of the Consortium will be such that 'equal opportunities' will only hold true where the Consortium operates. The offer of the land tax as security is beyond the present power of the Central government to make but the question of the international control of Chihese railways will become an imminent possibility ten years hence in view of China's lack of financial ability to put forth the necessary capital for her railway schemes."—*Yu Hsen in the Shang Pao.*

*With the exception of the first two translations all writers names given are *nom de plumes.*

The "People's" Delegates to the Pacific Conference

BY W. S. A. POTT

THE last of China's representatives to the Pacific Conference, with the possible exception of Dr. W. W. Yen, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who at the moment of writing is still keeping the public speculating as to whether or not he will go to Washington to head China's delegation, have sailed on their important mission, and in less than a month we shall be watching intently the course of the deliberations that are to take place at the historic meeting.

The last two Chinese delegates to the conference departed last week, and are Dr. David Z. T. Yui and Dr. Monlin Chiang. These gentlemen are not going as official representatives of the Chinese government, but as the "people's" delegates The character of their mission as well as the character of the men themselves are of more than passing significance and as such perhaps deserve more than passing notice.

Some future historian with a passion for logic will no doubt be sorely perplexed to account for this apparently very anomalous fact of an official delegation to the Washington Conference from the *republic* of China being supplemented by two additional delegates of the *people*. It is hard enough for the foreign contemporary to reconcile such a strange composite with his ideas of logic, and this because the reconciliation is not to be found on the surface, but can only be reached through a knowledge of the conditions that have brought about the present peculiar situation. The situation is indeed strange enough to excite facile sarcasm from the less sympathetic observers of things Chinese. Here is a self-styled republic, in whose government the more intelligent and educated of the population place little hope or trust so that they feel that they have to despatch two of their own number to watch their interests and plead properly their cause. The democratic government of China is then, the argument might continue, a patent failure because it does not "democ," and China stands before the world self-accused and self-repudiated.

But such is hardly the real significance of the appointment of Dr. Yui and Dr. Chiang They go to represent no government whatsoever, but simply to represent the country of China, and, of course, they go in an entirely unofficial capacity so far as recognition by any government, Chinese or foreign, is concerned. They are going with the avowed purpose of explaining China to Washington and to America as a whole. And to do this they will naturally have to explain themselves. This they will be sure to do both eloquently and convincingly; but to see their mission in the proper perspective we might call attention to the more salient facts in the chain of causation leading to their appointment as the 'people's' delegates.

When news of the conference to discuss disarmament and Pacific problems first came out, there was a more or less hysterical flurry over divided and disorganized China, and special pleas for a united country, (at least a united front), for the forthcoming congress of nations. We may recall how strongly General Wu Pei-fu in particular urged a reconciliation and the prompt arrival at some sort of *modus vivendi* between North and South before the conference should be convened in Washington. There is reason to believe that he is still working for unification, but if it comes about at all, it will be by the sword and not in the peaceful manner hoped for; and there is little ground for expecting that the unification will take place before November 11. China then is divided and will remain so for the immediate future at least, and this is a fact for the Washington Conference to reckon with.

Another fact is that the United States along with the other nations of the world recognizes the Peking or Northern government as the *de facto* government of China. As such, the Peking government was invited to send representatives to Washington and the Canton government was not. The latter at one time considered the advisability of sending representatives, and there was some speculation as to whether China would therefore have a dual delegation; but it has since thought better, and will not commit the *faux pas* of sending delegates when not requested to do so. Peking was, however, still desirous of a *rapprochement* of some kind to save appearances and offered a place on China's delegation to Wu Chao-chi, the son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Southern government. Wu Chao-chi was a member of China's Versailles Commission and thus possessed good qualifications. But he replied that any proposals to him would have to be made through his government, whose approval would have to be secured. The Peking government was unwilling to negotiatee for a joint representation with a government which it did not recognize and so the latter will not be represented at all. As a consequence of this, it is scarcely necessary to point out that the Southern government, being, so far as the Pacific Conference is concerned, the party of the 'outs' will not recognize anything that the North does unless it pleases to do so. Anything unfavorable to China that may happen as a result of the conference will constitute a case against the Northern government, whereas anything that may be advantageous will no doubt be accepted without any too much credit being given.

A third fact, and a fact that is all too little understood and appreciated at its proper value, is the crystallization of a patriotic and genuinely democratic sentiment amongst the more influential commercial and educational, or teaching classes, of Chinese society. For many optimism about China rests upon this fact. Because of their belief that the bankers and business men and educators will sooner or later gain effective control of the government of the country, the more sanguine are sure that they see daylight ahead, and are confident in China's ability to extricate herself from her present predicament. There are none who do not agree that the present situation in China, is, if not critical, at any rate dark and disturbing. China has been through a number of crises in the last few decades, but in all of these the chief danger was from without. The present situation is critical because the real danger is from within. The aggressiveness of a foreign neighbor has been a serious factor to contend with, but the other foreign powers have been giving China a chance much more than they did in the closing years of the last century or the opening years of the present. That China has not made good and is not making good is the argument of those who do not believe in her. That a powerful liberal element is forming, which, by having the brains and controlling the funds, will sooner or later bring military governors and other opponents of democracy to terms and restore order and a decent government is the argument of those who do believe in China. We are not concerned here with attempting to forecast future developments in China or to discuss the means of her salvation. But if China is going to find herself, one of the chief means, if it is not the chief means, will be the progressive development of the power and influence of the liberal element mentioned above. And it is as the representatives of this element that Dr. Yui and Dr. Chiang, the so-called "people's" delegates, are attending the Washington Conference

Thus it seems fair to say that the appointment of these gentlemen is of more than ordinary significance. They are being sent by and at the expense of various non-political Chinese bodies to act as unofficial advisers and to do all they can to explain China and China's needs to America. At the recent convention held in Shanghai of the National Conference of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the National Federation of Provincial Educational Associations they were formally recognized as the "people's" delegates, and on the eve of their departure they were entertained by such a varied list of organizations as the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Chinese Vocational Educational Association, the Federation of Provincial Educational Associations, the Cotton Merchants' Association, the Chinese Newspapers' Union, the Chinese

Overseas Association, the Shanghai Educational Association and the World's Chinese Students' Association.

Just what are the precise relations that the unofficial "advisers" will sustain toward the official delegates to the conference we do not know, but the "people's" delegates are not going as the opponents of anybody. They are going to present China's case as members of no faction or section, and will be careful to preserve this independence. It is said on good authority that the Peking government offered to supply twenty thousand dollars for the expenses of each of the "people's" delegates, but this offer was declined by the organizations responsible for their selection. The status of these gentlemen is therefore, quite clear. They represent no government, but only the civilian bodies sending them, and so, indirectly, the "people." Whatever else they may do, a great deal of their time and energy will be devoted to setting before the American public, by their speeches and their writings, an interpretation of China that will be calculated to stimulate confidence and good-will. There will be much propaganda against such a favorable interpretation and this they will do all in their power to combat. As Dr. Yui said in his recent speech before the National Conference of Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the National Federation of Provincial Educational Associations, "Westerners, especially Americans, are in real earnest to know what we want and what we really can do. They are led to believe what the Japanese say only because they really do not know the real situation in the Orient."

For such an interpretative task, both the "people's" delegates possess special gifts and training and the highest ideals. Dr. David Z. T. Yui is a comparatively young man, being not yet forty, and has already distinguished himself as a writer, speaker and administrator. He graduated from St. John's University in 1905 and in 1908 entered Harvard where two years later he received the Master's degree after an enviable scholastic record. Upon his return to China in 1911 he acted as headmaster of the Middle School of Boone University, Wuchang, and in 1912 served as Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Vice-President Li Yuan-hung. In 1913 he joined the staff of the Y. M. C. A. in China, and has been the general secretary of this large organization since 1916. Dr. Yui has been elected to many important honors and positions. He was the honorary secretary of the Honorary Commercial Commission of China to the United States in 1915 and is at present one of the five Chinese advisers to the Shanghai Municipal Council. Last year his Alma Mater in China conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters in recognition of his services to young China.

Dr. Monlin Chiang, like his colleague, is a young man, who has risen to prominence by his native ability. He is only thirty-five years of age, but is already one of the acknowledged leaders of the movement for intellectual reform in China. He went to the United States in 1912 where he studied at the University of California and Columbia University. In 1917 he received his Ph. D. from Columbia. While a student in California, Dr. Chiang was editor of the *Chinese Free Press* in San Francisco, a Chinese revolutionary organ in America. Upon his return home he immediately entered into the intellectual reform movement, and is at present editor of the *New Education* as well as chairman of the department of philosophy and dean of administration of Peking Government University. In July 1919, during the absence of Chancellor Tasi Yuan-pei, Dr. Chiang was called to act as the head of the university. With two such men as Dr. Yui and Dr. Chiang, we may be sure that China's case will receive an able "unofficial" presentation.

In conclusion, we might ask whether such an arrangement as that by which Dr. Yui and Dr. Chiang go to Washington, however able they may be, is not likely to be prejudicial to the best interests of China. Such would no doubt be the case if they were going as hostile envoys to embarrass the work of their official delegates. But there is no hostile feeling between the official delegates and the "people's" delegates any more than there is between the people of divided China. This is what must be understood if America and the rest of the world are to understand China and China's position at the conference. This may seem strange and on the surface illogical, but it is nevertheless a fact. And this fact may be a fact of great value and importance for China if her representatives at the conference follow the cue which most well-wishers of China are anxious to see them take. This cue is to admit rather than to disguise or cover up by plausible arguments the actual parlous state of affairs in China, to urge that a fair chance and sufficient time have not been given, to inspire a confidence that China will eventually make good, if given a real opportunity, and to demand this opportunity. If this is to be the keynote of China'a policy at the conference then the "people's" delegates, so far from hindering the cause of China, will be in the most advantageous position possible to help her in every way. For they, better than anybody else, can point to the hope of China, of which they themselves are the product and their errand the pledge.

October, 18, 1921.

Present Tendencies in Chinese Education

Y. Y. TSU, PH. D.

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MODERN education in China dates back to the closing years of the Manchu Dynasty. It was in 1906 that the time-honored educational system of the empire, with its provincial chancellors and examination halls, was abolished by imperial edict and discarded, and in its place a new system based largely upon the Japanese model adopted. Those were thrilling days. The abortive reforms of Emperor Kuang-hsu in 1898 in collaboration with Kang Yu-wei had resulted in the virtual imprisonment for life of the former by order of the reactionary Empress Dowager and the precipitate flight of the latter to save his head, which had suddenly assumed high market value, owing to the great lady's desire to possess it for a souvenir and her willingness to pay its weight in gold for it. Although a failure, the episode of 1898 did tremendous good in focalizing the attention of the thinking people upon the vital issues in question and in rallying and organizing the liberal elements in the nation for the support of the cause of reform.

Immediately after this came the socalled Boxer Uprising of 1900, which like a volcanic eruption convulsed the whole nation and saddled upon it for half a century a foreign indemnity of $400,000,000. In 1904-05 was fought on the soil of Manchuria the Russo-Japanese War in which Japan won brilliant success. The effect of the victory of the island nation upon the peoples of Eastern Asia was electric. They

saw the dawn of a new day and visions of a great future under the leadership of Japan. Students from all countries on the Asiatic coast line—from India in the south to Korea in the north—flocked to that country to learn from her the secret of national rejuvenation. As many as 20,000 Chinese students drawn from all provinces were at one time found in and around Tokyo, attending its schools and colleges. So tremendously powerful was the wave of popular enthusiasm for the new education that the old system, which had been the keystone of national stability for centuries, was swept away with other traditions and institutions of standing equally ancient.

One very interesting feature of the time in glaring contrast to the spirit of the time that preceded, was the strong militaristic tendency. It was at that time that the school uniform with the vizored cap came into vogue and military drill became very popular in the schools. Children dressed by their parents in uniform and given dummy swords and little drums as toys could be seen on the streets marching in goose-step seriously playing soldiers. This phase of the new education has now passed away.

The Revolution of 1911 added fresh impetus to the educational reforms, but since the establishment of the Republic there has come over Chinese education a change of spirit. As already said, China has received her first lessons in education from Japan. But Japanese education is avowedly nationalistic and imperialistic, well-suited to a country built upon the political theory of the divine right of kings, but uncongenial to the temper of a people that has espoused republicanism, and so there came a change of attitude. Chinese students in large numbers left Japan and turned their eyes elsewhere in search for more democratic education. Meanwhile the American colleges were becoming better known in China, through the return of the early students on the one hand and the work of American missionary educators in China on the other. The generous act of America in returning her portion of the Boxer Indemnity for educational purposes was another factor in attracting the attention of Chinese youth to America as the Mecca of New Learning. And so the number of our students studying in American colleges has been steadily increasing, and it is interesting to note that the so-called "New Education" movement that is taking hold of the country at this moment is largely led by American returned students, like Hu Su, Chiang Monling, Kuo Ping-wen and others. This liberal and democratic spirit in Chinese education is an auspicious one for the future of China. Professor John Dewey's visit to China has done much in strengthening the same spirit.

In passing, a word may be said as to the reasons, other than that mentioned in the above paragraph, which have influenced China to forsake the Japanese educational model and adopt another. Undoubtedly one of the causes is that many of the Chinese students who went to Japan were disappointed when they found out that much of what the Japanese schools were handing out were second-hand goods, a rehash of what had been brought over from the West and the discovery made them want to get to the fountain head. Another reason is the unwholesome life in Japan in which foreign students had to live and the unfriendly attitude of the natives toward them. But the reason, which more than any other changed the attitude of our people and of other Asiatic peoples toward things Japanese is the self-aggrandizing policy of Japan in Asia. The annexation of Korea in 1910 revealed the true nature of the Japanese policy, and other acts since then have confirmed the suspicion of the Asiatic peoples and completed their disillusionment.

The revulsion of feeling toward Japan from that in which she was the idol of Asia in which all the aspirations of the continental peoples were embodied to the present one in which she is hated more than any other single nation, in the short period of less than a decade is the most remarkable instance in all history of the change of international psychology. After the Russo-Japanese War, all the Eastern Asiatic nations were ready to follow Japan and she could have assumed her righteous leadership without difficulty, but instead she chose to let that opportunity slip by and deliberately proceed in the course of the next few years to antagonize and invite the ill-feeling of her neighbors on the mainland.

To return from the digression to our subject, one sometimes hears the remark made that Chinese education has retrogressed instead of progressed in recent years. It would be a serious matter if this were true. It is a fact that the central government is now spending only $5,000,000 a year for education which looks meagre when compared with the 24,000,000 taels that the Manchu government used to devote to education. This, however, is no indication that the nation as a whole is spending less now for education than ten years ago. Statistics show progressive increase in the number of schools and of students in the country. In 1907 there were 19,830 schools and 547,064 students of all grades, while in 1917-18 there were 134,000 schools and 4,500,000 students. But more significant than this numerical progress, one should remember the higher standards and better pedagogic methods now prevailing, compared to those of the early days. To-day education is largely in the hands of specialists, of trained teachers and experts, and these men are not merely trying to imitate the West, but are doing intensive work in formulating an educational policy and experimenting with principles and practices, in the light of the best conclusions of modern educational philosophy and psychology on the one hand and of the best traditions of Chinese culture and needs of the nation. Whereas in the past our education was imitative, at present it is constructive.

Of the tendencies in Chinese education that loom large on the horizon, one is emphasis on vocational preparation. The work of Dr. Huang Yen-pei, vice-president of Kiangsu Educational Association is specially noteworthy in this field. Reared in the atmosphere of the best traditions of the old education, Dr. Huang has the insight of the seer and discoverer. He saw the weakness of the old education in the divorce of mental training from practical living, of school from society, and he started the movement to bring the two together. With the help of a number of prominent leaders in industrial and school world, he founded the first vocational educational school in China at Shanghai, which has become the model for a number of similar schools lately established throughout the country. Aside from the academic and practical training the students get in the school, opportunity is given for the development of such qualities as initiative, cooperation, civic virtue, sense or responsibility, etc, which are greatly needed in our national life.

Another tendency significant for the future of our education is the development of the critical spirit. This is not to be confused with the iconoclastic tendency of the early days, which smashed everything old and native indiscriminately as being of no value and swallowed everything new and foreign as if it

were the panacea for all our troubles. The present mood of our educators is cautious and critical in their attempt to build up sound educational ideals and practices. They subject whatever is proposed in the line of new ideas and methods to searching examination and testing, for they know that a false step taken now may mean years of labor lost later. This seems to be the spirit of the so-called "new culture" or "renaissance" movement, which having its source in a small group of forward-looking scholars in Peking National University is spreading rapidly throughout the country. This scientific spirit is of the utmost importance, for it is prerequisite not only for the discovery of truth but also for productive scholarship.

The emphasis upon the production of the socially worthy personality is another tendency in Chinese education that is becoming daily more prominent. The old way of saying the same thing is that character is the supreme goal of education. This is the glory of the old system. Whatever its defects the old education certainly dwelt strenuously on this principle and did succeed in producing men, like Tseng Ko-feng Chang Chi-tung and others—to mention only men of recent years—and through the triple examination system sorted them out and placed them in positions of civic and political responsibility to the everlasting benefit and gratitude of the nation. In our eagerness for Western learning and physical knowledge we almost lost sight of the spiritual function of education and the ancient virtues of rectitude, loyalty, righteousness and benevolence, which made the old Confucianist scholars such splendid and superior men. Fortunately for us the pendulum is swinging back from the extreme materialism of the early days to the old moral emphasis and we are asking ourselves what type of personality our new schools are producing. If they are producing the personality characterized by the spirit of unselfish service, loyalty to the common good, respect for law, uncompromising attitude for righteousness, then there need be no fear or uncertainty as to the future of our nation. But if the schools fail to produce such, then indeed we need be anxious.

Education is the most powerful agency for the upbuilding of national character. What the next generation will be depends upon what the schools are to-day. The earnestness with which our educational leaders are facing the problem and the keen interest the nation is showing for their work give us confidence about the future.—*The Chinese Students Monthly.*

Economic and Financial Conditions During September 1921

COMPILED BY
THE CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK OF COMMERCE
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Trade: The reports sent out during the month of September by foreign trade organizations sound more cheerful and seem to indicate that we are on the eve of a revival of trade. In America it is being considered a significant fact that world prices for most of the raw materials begin to show a steady appreciation in value. Old stocks are being gradually consumed and inevitable losses written off. During the past year importers and manufacturers have abstained from adding to existing stocks on account of declining prices in almost every article, and banks all over the world are refusing to finance goods of which there are considerabte stocks available. It would, for instance, be exceedingly difficult to obtain from New York or London bankers letters of credit for the importation from China of hides or furs. Neither would banks in China care to finance imports of reinforced concrete steel bars, of which there are still large stocks available at Shanghai.

American trade with China, after a period of prolonged stagnation, shows signs of improvement. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, has cabled the following figures to Shanghai:

American Exports to China for August.....$ 8,900,000
„ Imports from „ „ 12,000,000

Compared with the previous month these figures represent an increase of 56 percent in exports and 19 percent in imports.

Present conditions seem to indicate that the balance of trade, which has been in favor of China, is likely to soon swing round in favor of America. The industrial life in China continues to flourish, and this country is in need of machinery, a large part of which America is well suited to supply. In fact we know of fairly large orders that have been placed in U. S. A. recently and of negotiations for many more.

On the other hand it has become an established fact that China has not only ceased to export certain comodities, but is forced by circumstances to import these very articles.

We need only refer to cotton, for which very large orders have been placed in U. S. A. for account of China. Further to flour and even wheat; we know of one Chinese concern that has placed orders on the Pacific coast of America during September for shipment of 30,000 tons of wheat, which represents c.i.f. Shanghai about G$1,500,000.

All this means to China doubly adverse trade, because not only has the export of certain commodities ceased altogether, but has been replaced by imports into this country.

Considering short crops in China and the largely diminished buying power of the world, we fear that the current year will be very unfavorable for China. The high price of silver and the lack of transport facilities on account of inundations and civil strife are adding to existing difficulties.

The consequence of these conditions will be that China will attempt to employ her raw materials in the country and begin to manufacture instead of exporting. Things would have developed much more rapidly, if there was better protection accorded to young industries, especially in the way of a protective import tariff.

Turning to the article which is of prime importance to this country, raw cotton, we believe that the following remarks will be of interest.

Cotton continued in its upward move. Quotations on the New York market for spot towards the end of September exceeded 20 cents, while prices in China were Taels 38.00 per picul for Tungchow cotton. It is beyond doubt that the crop in this country shows a serious shortage.

In view of the tremendous importance which the production of cotton and the industry based thereon has for China we have pleasure in quoting some figures relating to the subject. We have extracted these from the highly interesting article compiled by Verne Dyson and published in the *Weekly Review of the Far East* on September 24, 1921.

After reviewing the gradual development of the cotton industry in China the writer quotes the following statistical figures:

Total Number of Spindles in China:

	Spindles:	Looms
5 British Mills at Shanghai	256,284	2,814
3 Japanese „ „ „	331,662	1,436
9 „ „ „ „ nearing	420,000	
2 „ „ „ outports	30,000	
17 Chinese „ „ „ completion	268,168	1,430
10 „ „ „ Shanghai	231,596	800
12 „ „ „ „	441,276	2,890
25 „ „ „ outports	759,034	2,620
83 Mills	2,838,020	12,040

China's present production of cotton yarn is estimated to exceed two million bales per annum, while the outturn of cotton cloth is about 300,000 bales a year.

Compared with the cotton industry of the world China's share is still insignificant, although this country is bound to make rapid progress in order to satisfy its own needs. By way of illustration it should be stated here that the total number of cotton mills in the entire world is estimated to be 6,530 with about 154 millions of spindles and 2,900,000 looms. The estimated annual world consumption of cotton is 22,740,000 bales.

The serious shortage in China's 1921 cotton crop is illustrated by the necessity of large imports from America and British India and by the subsequent reduction of exports from this country.

During the past three years China exported (season September-August)

857,000 piculs in 1917/18
1,241,000 „ „ 1918/19
160,000 „ „ 1919/20
368,000 „ „ 1920/21

Great Britain's foreign trade in September was:

Imports: £87,118,507, a decrease of £65,638,629 } compared with
Exports: £55,247,578, a decrease of £62,208,338 } September 1920

It is noteworthy that the export of Cotton goods decreased by £24,548,000.

Japan's trade during September was as follows:

Total exports Yen 95,487,000 out of which to China Yen 17,855,000
„ imports „ 127,878,000 „ „ „ from „ „ 9,821,000

Silver: showed considerable strength during September and a steady and unchecked rise, Commencing with 37¾ on the October 1 (62¼ in New York) quotation rose to 43⅛d (71⅜ in New York) at the end of the month. India was once more the chief supporter but China was also in the market.

Although China's exports are largely overshadowed by imports, there is a chronic shortage of cash at Shanghai, and as long as this state of affairs exists, the London and New York markets will find a plausible reason to take a bull position. Shanghai's funds were roughly 23 millions of Taels and 24 millions of Dollars during September. Shipments of bar silver from London were £105,000:—, while the American figures are not available.

The following data will show that the funds that reached Shanghai during September left our port again, being destined for minting purposes.

Imports of bar silver to Shanghai during September:

From America 2,975 bars
„ London 2,672 „ 5,647 bars

Exports of silver from Shanghai during September:

To the mint at Canton ..... 2,196 bars
„ „ „ „ Nanking or Hangchow .... 663 „
„ Bombay ..... 929 „
„ Japan ..... 92 „
3,880 bars

N.B. Each bar is valued at roughly 1,000 Taels.

Besides the net exports to outports of sycee during September amounted to Taels 4,300,000.

Rates: Official rates moved up from 3/7 for £, 66¾ for G $, 8.50 for Francs to 3/11 for £, 73 for G $, 10.40 for Francs, but business was done at very high premiums over these rates, notably for near delivery. We can record the following market rates for September: £4/4, G $80, Frs. 11.20, Yen 59, Mks. 69. (highest)

Average Rates:

	For September	For 3rd quarter	For first 9 months
G $	69.43	66.28	94.70
£	3/8¾	3/8	3/5-3/16
Frs.	9.55	8.87	8.69
Yen	68.78	71,22	73.92
Marks	71.—	38.75	——

Cross Rates: The £-G $ cross kept on fairly steady during September round 373. The British revenue for the three months ending September 30 amounted to £252,000,000 against £304,000,000 for same period in 1920.

The £-Frs. cross rate showed a serious depreciation, rising from 47,50 to 52.50. This in spite of the fact that, according to the figures published by the Ministry of Commerce, the balance of trade has at last turned in favor of France. The total trade of France during the first eight months of this year was:

	1921		1920
Imports:	Frs. 13,607,000,000	against Frs.	34,342,000,000
Exports:	„ 14,086,000,000	„ „	17,234,000,000

The £-Mks. cross rate rose during the month under review from 320 to 473, i.e., practically 50 percent on the initial value. There is no specific cause or nothing that made conditions in Germany worse in September, when compared with the preceding months. On the contrary, the country was politically at rest and economically in a good position, i.e., overburdened with orders in almost any line. On the other hand there is the question of uncovered banknotes, which has reached the enormous total of 87 milliards of Marks.

Cross rates in September were:

	Highest	Lowest
£-G $	374⅝	369⅝
£-Frs.	53.00	47.54
£-Mks.	473.—	319.—

Hongkong Dollars-Shanghai Taels: It is noteworthy that the cross rate declined steadily reaching its lowest point towards the end of the month, when T.T. for 100 Hkg dollars could be obtained for 69 Shanghai Taels. The cause for this remarkable decline is twofold: Firstly, Canton's incessant demand for Shanghai currency, in order to pay for bar silver bought in our market, and secondly, the September settlement on the local stock exchange. Hongkong had bought locally cotton shares to the value of two millions of Taels, which had to be financed on the September 25 by means of three days sight drafts on Hongkong.

It is obvious that the cross rate is bound to improve again in favor of Hongkong.

Mexican Dollars: remained very steady round 72.45 with a tendency to rise slightly in value.

Native Interest: showed wild fluctuations, being quoted as low as 6 Candareens (on the September 17) and as high as 70 Candareens on the last day of the month. In view of the tightness of the money market we are likely to see fairly high rates during the autumn.

Internal Loans: During September the Railway Car loan, amounting to $6,000,000 was offered to the public at 95 percent by the Chinese Banking Group. The bonds are secured by the net profits of the

Peking-Hankow Railway and will bear interest at the rate of 8 percent.

Besides the above the Board of Communications has invited subscriptions for a new $4,000,000 short term loan, proceeds of which are to be used entirely for the Peking-Hankow Railway.

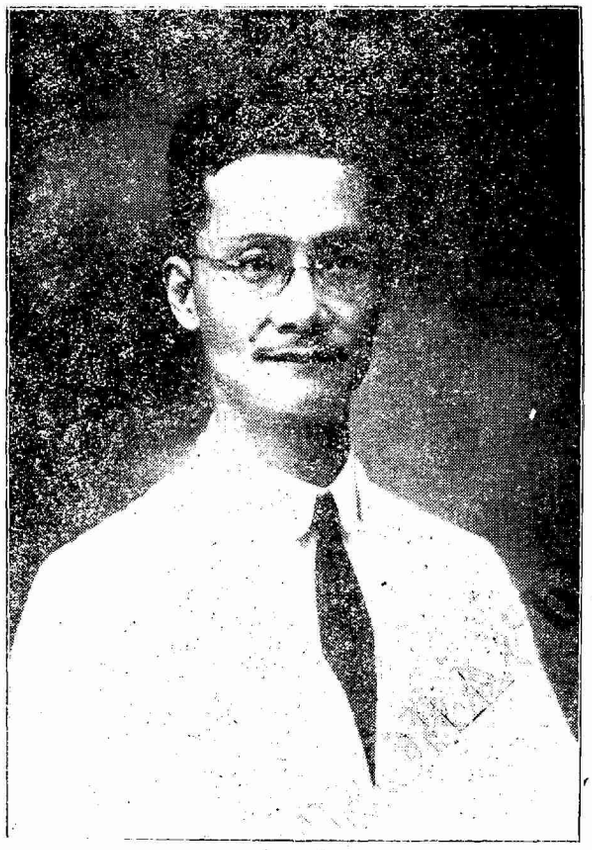
We note the following regulations relating to the issue of the loan:

Bonds to be in denominations of $10,000, 1,000, 100 and 50 and interest to be at the rate of 0.8 percent monthly, (which means 10 percent per annum).

Repayable within four and a half years by drawings every six months of $500,000.

Bonds are to be issued at $92.80 and interest for the first six months is to be paid in advance.

Who's Who in China



George Hsu Chien
President of the Supreme Court of the Constitutional Government of the Republic of China in Canton.
(徐 謙)

Judge George Hsu Chien, of Nanchang, Anhui, was born 1872. During the Tsing Dynasty he received the doctor's degree in civil service examination and was awarded the rank of Han-lin and appointed a compiler of the Han-lin Yuan. Subsequently he graduated from the Chin Shih Kwang, a post-graduate school for those having passed the third literary examination. Mr. Hsu was councillor of the Board of Justice during the Manchu days.

In 1906 Mr. Hsu was one of the chief agitators to separate the judicial functions of the government from the executive which brought about the organization of district courts and the Supreme Court in Peking. Mr. Hsu was the first presiding judge of the Peking District Court and later promoted the chief procurator of the High Court. In 1910 Mr. Hsu attended the Eighth International Prison Conference at Washington, visiting the leading European capitals about the same time. Upon his return to China he was made Vice-Minister of Justice, holding the post until the Revolution of 1911. Upon the inauguration of the Republic Mr. Hsu again assumed the post of Vice-Minister, acting as Minister of Justice for some time. He left Peking when he suspected Yuan Shih-kai of monarchical designs, joining Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his struggle for the reorganization of the Republic. Mr. Hsu was chief private secretary to Dr. Sun when the latter was Generalissimo of the Military government in Canton 1917. When Dr. Sun was unable to personally direct the Administrative Council affairs in Canton beginning 1918, Mr. Hsu officiated for him. Mr. Hsu was in Europe during the Peace Conference and gave appreciable assistance to the Chinese Delegation, always representing the views of the Chinese people and those of the constitutional movement. Upon the return of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to power in Canton late 1920, Mr. Hsu resumed his activities with the movement. He is now president of the Supreme Court of the Constitutional government and is charged also with the duties of the Minister of Justice. When not in office, Mr. Hsu practises law privately. He has also occupied editorial chairs. Mr. Hsu is a Christian. In spite of his many duties in Canton, Mr. Hsu finds time to conduct Bible classes on week days and also answer the frequent calls to preach in the churches of the city.

H. W.

Canton, October 14, 1921.

Miss Grace L. Coppock

Miss Grace L. Coppock.

On Friday, October 15, the death occurred in Shanghai of Miss Grace L. Coppock, general secretary of the National Young Women's Christian Associations of China. Miss Coppock had been far from well for several months, and underwent a serious operation at Dr. Fearn's Sanitarium two days before her death. Although at first there was every chance

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A-120

for her recovery, she contracted post-operation pneumonia and died early on Friday morning October 14 at the sanitarium. The funeral services were held at the Union Church on Sunday afternoon, and interment took place in the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

The services were conducted in English by Dr. Ernest D. Burton of Chicago, an old friend of Miss Coppock's and at present in China as head of the Educational Commission, and in Chinese by Dr. Cheng Ching Yi of the China Continuation Committee. The pall-bearers were: Dr. H. C. Mei, James Yen, E. C. Lobenstine, Egbert Hayes, Joel Black and W. W. Lockwood.

Miss Coppock, who has been in this country for sixteen years, was one of China's foremost women leaders, and her death will be an incalculable loss to the Christian woman movement not only of China but of other lands, for she was so closely in touch with other national leaders, particularly in England, America, India and Japan, as to bring to all that she touched a breadth of international understanding.

Following her graduation from the University of Nebraska in 1906 she came directly to China, serving first as general secretary of the local Y. W. C. A. of Shanghai, and since 1912 as general secretary for the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Associations, which directs and extends the work thus far established in more than one hundred schools, colleges and cities. She was actively connected with the China Continuation Committee, and as a member of its executive committee, had given much time and thought even this autumn to the preparations for the National Christian Conference which is to meet in Shanghai next May.

Miss Coppock combined to a very rare degree the qualities of statesmanlike leadership and a simple directness in her relationship with all kinds of people, which seasoned and humanized her work as an executive. During the last year she visited all but one of the twelve city Y. W. C. A.'s of China, many of which are still new. Her belief in people, particularly in the capacities inherent in the women of China, was perhaps her strongest characteristic.

The Young Women's Christian Association, which is still in its pioneering years in China, has lost its guiding spirit, but the staff of Chinese and foreign women who will attempt to carry on her work have from her a great heritage upon which to build.

American University Clubs Makes Plans for Year

The American University Club of China has made plans for the year, 1921-22 which includes lectures in relation to China. The program, as it has been arranged, is centered around the following subjects:

1. The Chinese People—A historical survey of the development of the Chinese people from early times to modern, including sociological and anthropological data. This lecture is to serve as an introduction to the entire course.—Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott.

2 The Country—A geographical and descriptive survey of China, including statistical data with regard to population, natural resources, rivers, raw materials, boundaries, etc. Illustrated by lantern slide views. Robert Fitch of Hangchow.

3. The Language—A study of the various dialects and languages used in China together with the efforts that are being made to have a single language or dialect universally adopted and a form of written language devised which might with greater facility be learned by the masses of the country.—Suh Hu.

(The three lectures above have been arranged definitely: the committee of the club is in correspondence with authorities on each of the following subjects.)

4. The Constitution of China—The history of the development of the Chinese government together with a study of the constitution of 1912, with its revisions to the present day. Also the relationship between the provinces and the Central government and the present administration and the Central government of the provincial governments.

5. The Railroads—Their history, development and present condition.

6. The Chinese Postal System—Its history, development and present condition.

7. Rivers and Canals of China—This lecture is to include conservancy and harbor improvements.

8. The Chinese Maritime Customs.—Its history, development and present condition.

9. The Finance of China—This lecture will include foreign and domestic loans, the Consortium and the system of taxation in China.

10. The Laws of China—Their history and development including efforts toward modernization and codification.

11. Laws of China Relating to Foreigners.—This lecture will include the history of foreigners in China, extraterritoriality, foreign concessions, the Mixed Court, the Tariff, etc.

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Famine Relief Surcharges Suspended

A suspension of the collection of the surcharges on the railways, telegraphs, telephones and posts of China inaugurated by the Ministry of Communications on October 10, 1920, for famine relief purposes has been announced by an official communication from the Ministry issued last week. The date of suspension was October 10.

The communication from the Ministry follows: "The public is hereby notified that the Ministry of Communications, started, a year ago, for famine relief purposes, the collection of a surcharge by the railways, the telegraphs, the telephones, and the posts. This surcharge, as sanctioned by the President, was to be collected for a period of one year. As the period of one year will be expired on the tenth of October, 1921, the Ministry of Communications, with the consent of the Cabinet, has ordered the railways, the telegraphs, the telephones and the posts to discontinue the collection of the said surcharge on the same date. A report covering the receipts and disbursements of the famine relief surcharge will be published later."

Whangpoo Advisory Board Starts Work

The international commission of foreign engineers, who have arrived in Shanghai to study the harbor conditions and improvements of this port acting in an advisory capacity to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, began their work on Friday, October 14 by a preliminary trip on the river. The commission is composed of: Major General W. M. Black, former chief of the engineer corps of the United States Army, and now a member of the firm of Black, McKenney and Stewart, consulting engineers of New York, representing the United States; P. G. Hornell, consulting engineer of the Hydraulic Engineering Bureau of Stockholm, representing the Chinese chambers of commerce; P. Ott de Vries, formerly head of the department of public works of the Netherland East Indies government, representing Holland; L. Perrier, for twenty years engineer on the Suez Canal, representing France; F. Palmer, consulting engineer of the Port of London Authority; Isamu Hiroi, representing Japan.

The sessions of the committee, which are expected to last over a period of two months, began on Saturday, October 15. On Monday, October 17, the members of the commission were guests of honor at a banquet given at the Astor House. On Tuesday, October 18, a trip was taken to Hangchow Bay to study conditions obtaining there. On Thursday, October 10, the commission began a houseboat excursion of investigation up the Whangpoo.

Admiral Line Sets Record for Silk Shipments

Shanghai to New York in twenty days is the record which has recently been established on silk shipments by the Admiral Line, Pacific Steamship Company, through the port of Seattle by the *Keystone State*, and *Silver State*, according to advices from the latter port.

The *Silver State* was the first to set the record, shipments of silk made from the port of Shanghai on August 17, arriving at Seattle at noon on September 2, at Chicago on the evening of September 5, and in New York at midnight on September 6. The time was slightly over twenty days. The

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second shipments left Shanghai on the *Keystone State* on September 16, and arrived in New York at 1:45 on the afternoon of October 6, a period of exactly twenty days. Both of the vessels are of the new United States Shipping Board "535" type and have recently been placed on the Pacific run.

The *Pinetree State* and *Bay State*, sister ships of the *Keystone* and *Silver States*, have been allocated to the Admiral Line by the U. S. Shipping Board. The *Pinetree State* is scheduled to leave Seattle for the Far East on December 10 and the *Bay State* on January 7. With the coming out of these two vessels the Admiral Line will be operating seven passenger shipping board ships on the Pacific-Far Eastern run.

Men and Events

The birth of a daughter has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Carney, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, on October 13.

S. K. Chen, chief secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of Shanghai, has been appointed a counsellor of the local Chinese admiralty by the commander-in-chief, Admiral Tsiang Cheng.

Chow Tze-chi, former Minister of Finance, who has been appointed an adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Pacific Conference, will be a passenger on the *Empress of Russia* from Yokohama to Vancouver.

J. W. Gallagher, China manager of the U. S. Steel Products Company, and Mrs. Gallagher, who have been on an extended vacation in the United States, returned to Shanghai on the *Taiyo Maru* on October 14.

N. F. Allman, former American consul at Tsingtao and more recently a Mixed Court Assessor at Shanghai left Shanghai on Tuesday, October 18, for Chungking to take charge of the American Consulate at that port.

The Binet tests for children were explained under the direction of Mrs. A. R. Hager, at the first meeting of the mothers' department of the American Woman's Club, at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday morning, October 19.

The establishment of an office of the United States Department of Commerce, under the direction of a trade commissioner, at Vladivostok, is announced. The trade commissioner, whose name is not given, is now enroute to his post.

Consul-general Edwin S. Cunningham has been asked to head and appoint a committee for the observation of Thanksgiving Day by the American community of Shanghai. A preliminary meeting was held at the Consulate-general on Thursday, October 13.

The Chinese Woman's Returned Students Club gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Margaret E. Burton, former Oriental secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association in New York, who is now visiting in Shanghai, at the home of Mrs. H. H. Kung.

Major Arthur Bassett of the British-American Tobacco Company, and Mrs. Bassett left Shanghai for a vacation in the United States on Saturday, October 15, by the *Empress of Russia*. Major Bassett will spend some time in Washington during the Pacific Conference.

Judge J. Abrean, F. Delgado, R. Summers, and J. Santos, delegates from the Philippines to the Far Eastern Bar Association Conference, to be held in Peking, beginning, Wednesday, October 26, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, October 15, by the *Empress of Russia*.

W. S. A. Pott, of the faculty of St John's University, and holder of the Shanghai single's tennis championship for 1920-21, was successful in holding his title for the 1921-22 year by defeating G. M. da Silva at the Country Club, on October 12. The sets were: 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

"The When and Where of Early Chinese History," was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Elizabeth Dadisman

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before a meeting of the literary department of the American Woman's Club at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall on Monday, October 17. Mrs. P. H. Dunbar also delivered a paper the subject being "Three Great Legendary Heroes."

Rear-Admiral Joseph Strauss, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, left Shanghai on October 13 by the *U. S. S. Huron* for Manila. The Admiral will visit Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, and Hongkong before arriving at his final destination. He has recently returned from Hankow after an investigation of the upriver disturbances.

Miss Margaret C. Powell, local and women's interests editor of the *Weekly Review*, left Shanghai on the *Empress of Russia* on October 15 for Yokohama. Miss Powell will meet her sister, Miss Opal Powell of Quincy, Illinois, at that city, returning after a short stay in Japan on the *Wenatchee*. Miss Opal Powell will make an extended visit in Shanghai.

Miss Agatha Harrison, a well known social worker of England, was the speaker at the meeting of the American Woman's Club meeting held Tuesday afternoon, October 18, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai. "Social Conditions in General" was the topic of Miss Harrison's talk. The meeting was under the direction of the social service department of the club of which Mrs, John W. Nichols is chairman.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and Dr. Molin Chang, who have been appointed as "people's delegates" to the Pacific Conference, sailed for the United States from Shanghai on the Empress of Russia on Saturday, October 15. Prior to their departure they were guests of honor at various functions given by Chinese societies and individuals in Shanghai.

The Harbin representatives of a large American firm have been instructed to make contracts of all kinds with the Far Eastern Republic at Chita, with liberal advances to Russian business men and government enterprises, according to a recent dispatch of the *Dalta* News Agency. The instructions, it is said, were given after the Russian government issued a decree guaranteeing free trade in raw materials and free circulation of gold.

Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, noted American bridge engineer, who was in Shanghai last week, was the guests at dinner on Friday night, October 14, of the Shanghai alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, and Renssaler Institute of Technology. Dr. Waddell also addressed the students of the various Chinese colleges and universities of Shanghai during his stay. He returned to Peking on Sunday, October 16.

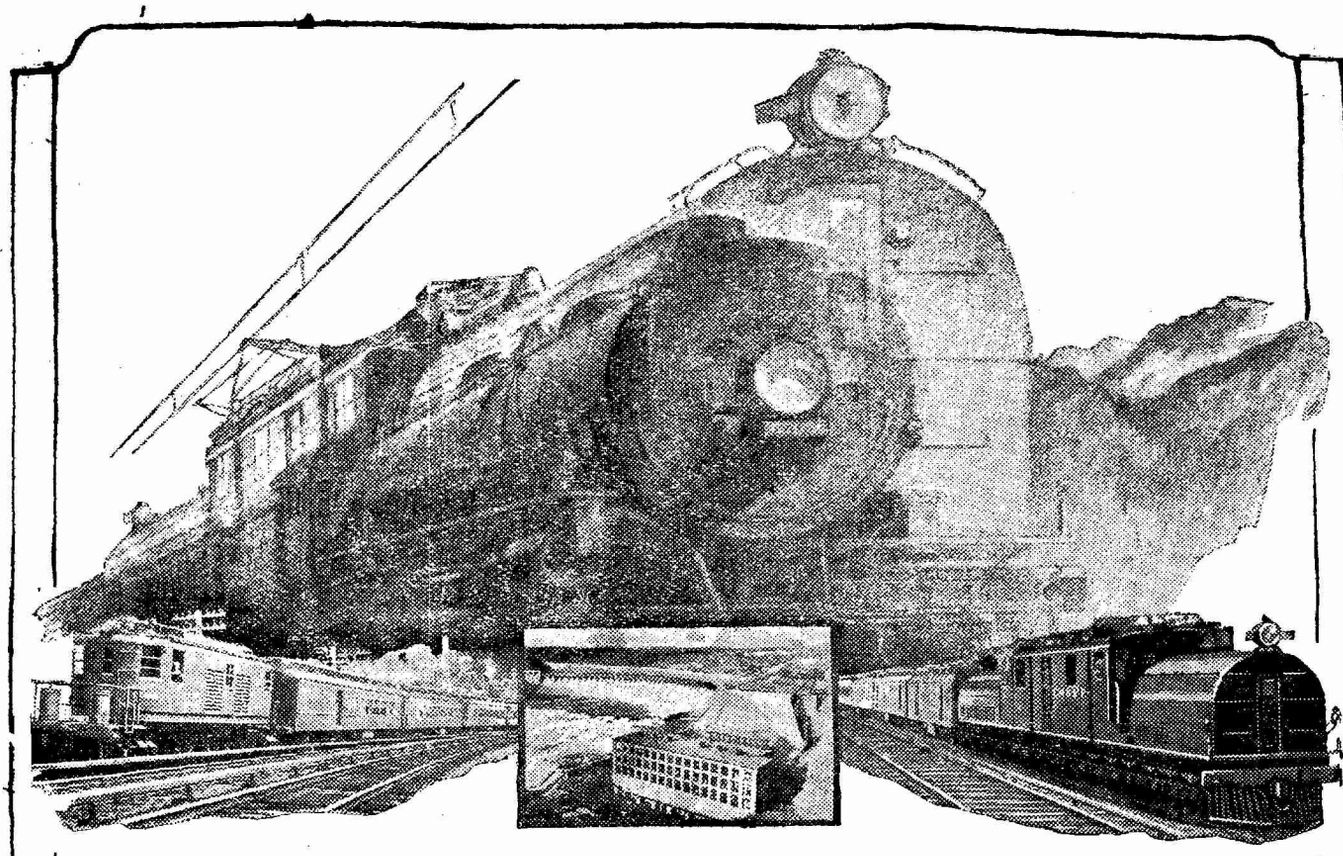
Major General Leonard Wood was inaugurated Governor-general of the Philippine Islands at Manila on Saturday, October 15, Justice Johnson administering the eath. The restoration of the credit of the islands, a rehabilitation of their business, and the universal spread of the English language were announced as a part of the program of the new administration by General Wood. Self-government, he said, would not be interfered with.

The erection of a $1,000,000 Chinese theater and hotel on Nanking Road, Shanghai, near the New World, is a plan being fostered by Euh Yang Yin-tsin, one of China's foremost actors and dean of the Nantung School for Actors, Nantungchow, and Mei Lang Fang, the leading female impersonator of the country, according to the Chinese press. A company is being organized with a capitalization of $1,000,000, with shares of $20 par value, to finance the preject, reports say.

Harold B. Marsden, of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, sailed on Staturday, October 15, by the *Empress of Russia*, for Yokohama, where he will meet his fiance, Miss Edna Millington, daughter of Mrs H. P. Millington of New York. Mr. Marsden and Miss Millington will be married immediately upon Miss Millington's arrival. Miss Margaret C. Powell, who is in Japan to meet her sister, Miss Opal Powell, will act as bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Marsden will return to make their home in Shanghai after a short honeymoon in Japan.

The 1921 worlds championship baseball title has gone to the New York Giants after a hard fought series with the New York Yankees, the final total being five games to three. The Yankees got off to a good start but were unable to hold their advantage. The score by games was first game, Yankees 3, Giants 0; second game, Yankees 3, Giants 0, third game; Giants 13, Yankees 5; fourth game, Giants 4, Yankees 2; fifth game, Yankees 3, Giants 1, sixth game, Giants 8, Yankees 5; seventh game, Giants 3, Yankees 1; eight game, Giants 1, Yankees 0.

Drs. G. E. de Schweinitz, John A. Clark, and F. F. Simpson, members of the Rockefeller party which recently visited China for the dedication of the Peking Union Medical College, were the guests of honor at a gathering of University of Pennsylvania alumni at the home of P. S.



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Wang, Shanghai, on October 14. The doctors were also guests of honor at a dinner given by Dr. J. C. McCracken, dean of the University of Pennsylvania St. John's Medical School, on October 13. They departed on the *Empress of Russia* for the United States on October 15.

Five new instructors have been added to the staff of the McTyeire Girls School, Shanghai, according to recent announcements from that institution, Miss Laura V. Mitchell, Miss Bayles, Miss Anne Grey MacLennan, Miss Mildred Crane and Miss Sills. Miss Mitchell has been appointed treasurer of the school, Miss Bayles comes to the department of English and history, Miss MacLennan to the department of music, Miss Crane to the science department, and Miss Sills to the department of literature and history. The school has a record enrollment for this year.

Among those who departed for the United States Canada and intermediate ports by the *Empress of Russia*, sailing from Shanghai on Saturday, October 15, were: V. A. Dodge of Dodge and Seymour, Ltd; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Sweeney, Duncan Clark, Dr. A. A. Gilman, president of Boone University, and family; Dr. de Schweinitz, and Dr. J. G. Clark, of the Rockefeller party; Prof. A. F. Ossendovski, noted Polish scientist; T. Toledano and Andre Braud. The Rockefeller party, including John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were through passengers from Hongkong. Fifteen members of the Chinese delegation to the Pacific Conference were also passengers to Vancouver.

News from North China

H. M. Young of the Fu Chung Corporation left for Shanghai on the October 11 and will return in about a week's time.

Mr. Tokugawa, first secretary of the Japanese Legation, who left Peking for Japan some weeks ago, is being posted to London. He is to leave Japan on the October 20 for America.

Farmers of North China have been very busy since last month harvesting their crops, which are reported to be very good in most sections. Just at present they are in need of rain for planting the fall wheat.

Mr. Stevens, chairman of the Interallied Technical Board, is to attend the Washington Conference in an advisory capacity, as an expert on affairs connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Tientsin Chinese races were held for three days beginning from October 8 at Nan Kai Race Course under the auspices of the Chinese Race Club of Chihli which was organized last year by a number of the local leading merchants and residents.

A new company has been formed by Tsao Yu-lin and Chang Tsung-hsiang under the chairmanship of Shih Shao-tseng, director of the Lunghai Railway. The company is known as the Electrical Appliances Manufacturing Company and registration has been accorded it by the Ministry of Communications.

The ringleader of the robbery in Shuntuping Hutung, Peking, in which the owner, Wang Chen-tsi, a tea merchant, was killed, has been arrested at Fengtai and proved to be a very notorious robber named Chao, a native of Shantung. He has been executed by order of the Fengtai authorities.

A tiffin in the honour of Colonel Walter S. Drysdale, American Military Attache, and Mrs. Drysdale, was given on the October 12 at the Peking Hotel by Major Philoon and Major Magruder. All the members of the American Legation, as well as the military and naval staffs, were present.

The Tientsin Women's Social Service Club held their opening meeting for the season at the club's orphanage on the afternoon of October 11. After tea and the social "half hour" the meeting was called to order by the President Mrs. C. H. Pien and the reports of the various committees submitted.

Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, the American Minister, was the guest of honour at the monthly tiffin of the Tientsin American Chamber of Commerce, held on the October 13. Some eighty members and friends attended and listened to Dr. Schurman's stirring speech on the business situation in the United States.

President Hsu has contributed $50,000 to the International Bar Association which will meet in Peking On october 23 at the Central Park. He has also determined

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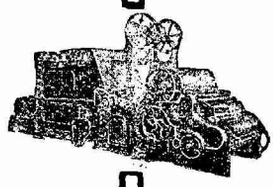
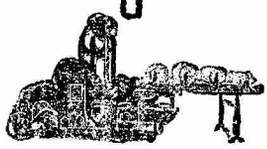
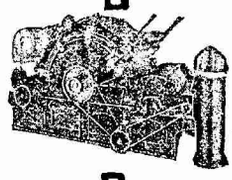
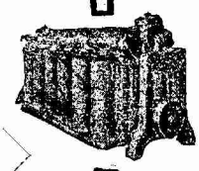

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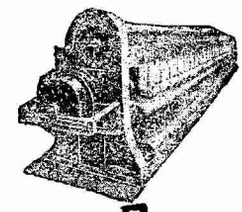
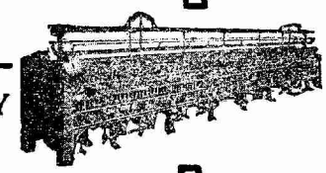
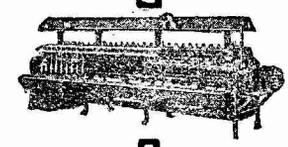
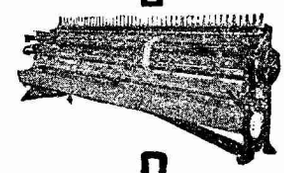
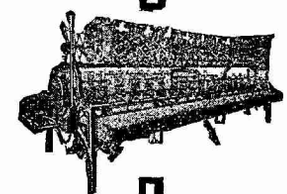

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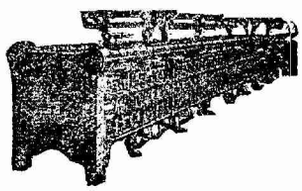
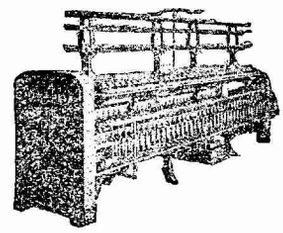
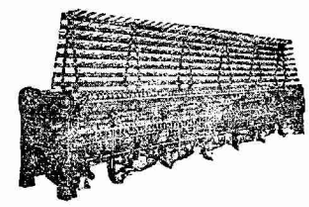

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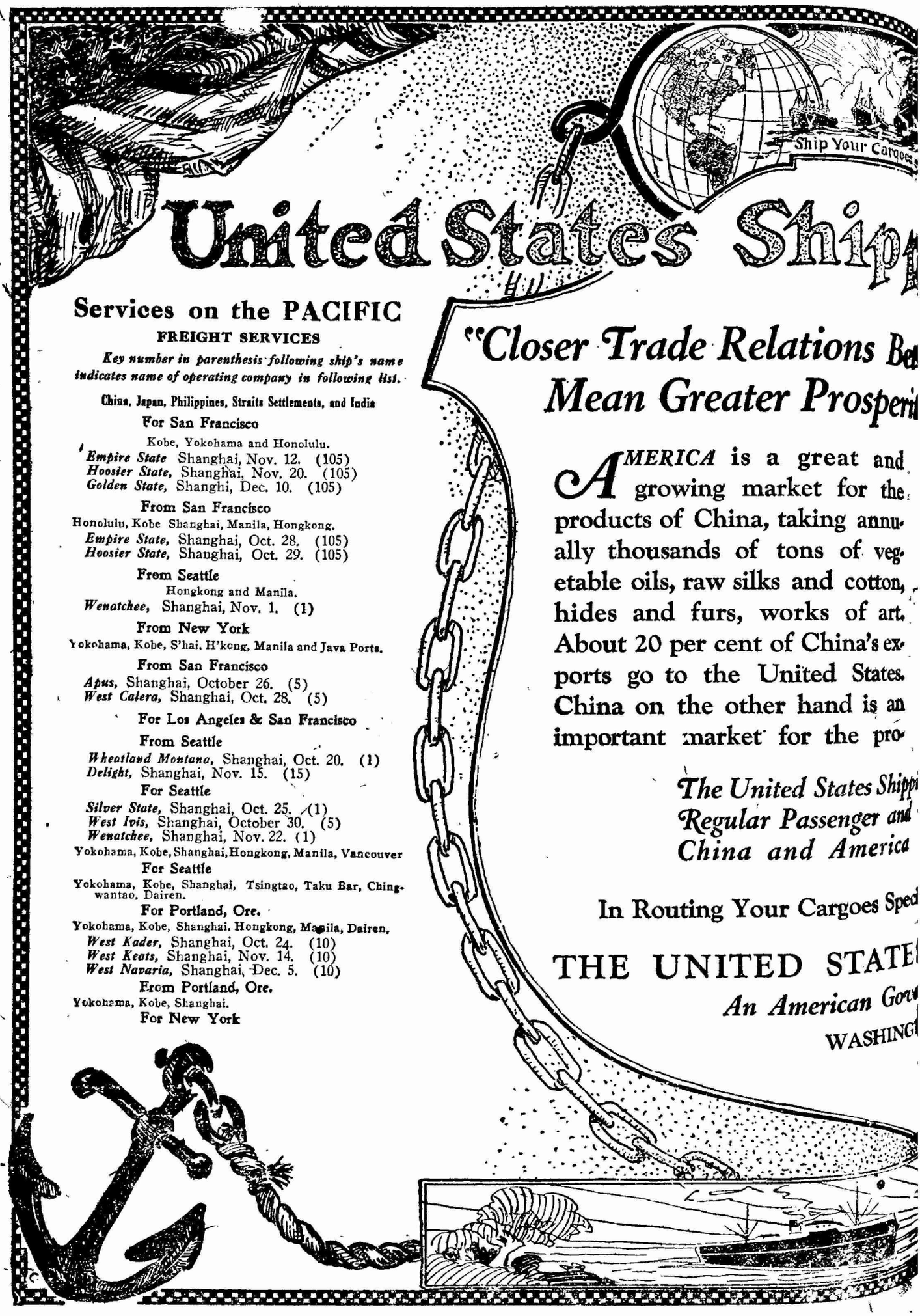
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Empire State, Shanghai, Oct. 28. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Oct. 29. (105)
From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 1. (1)
From New York
Yokohama, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports.
From San Francisco
Apus, Shanghai, October 26. (5)
West Calera, Shanghai, Oct. 28. (5)
For Los Angeles & San Francisco
From Seattle
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Delight, Shanghai, Nov. 15. (15)
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Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)
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West Keats, Shanghai, Nov. 14. (10)
West Navaria, Shanghai, Dec. 5. (10)
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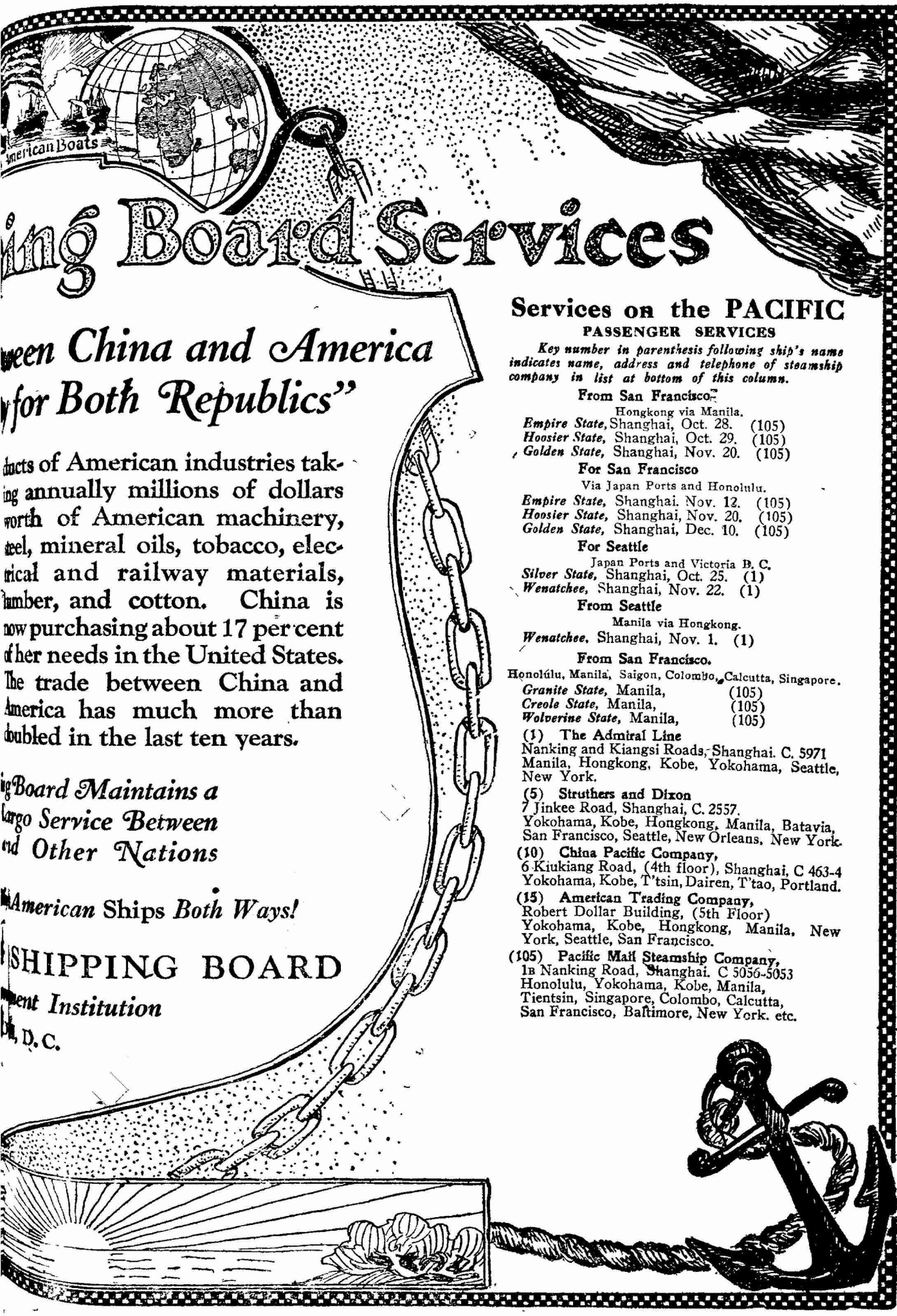

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Golden State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)

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Empire State, Shanghai. Nov. 12. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Dec. 10. (105)

For Seattle

Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)

From Seattle

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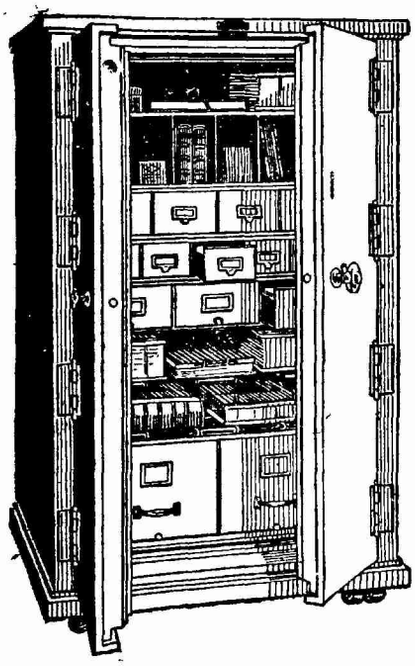
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York. etc.



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to grant an interview to the delegates, of whom six are American, sixty Japanese, some Koreans, fourteen Filipinos, and remainder the Chinese.

The International Banking Corporation of Tientsin held a reception on the October 8, celebrating the opening of its new premises, on Victoria Road opposite its former quarters. A large number of foreign and Chinese friends were present and met by Mr. Donnell, the manager of the bank.

According to information from the Legation quarter' the German Minister under instruction of his government' has lately notified the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that Germany has decided to present more than 1,000 books to the National University so as to strengthen the friendship between the two nations.

The Tientsin Y. W. C. A. held a reception for new members on the afternoon of the October 13 instant in their headquarters. All the old members were present to welcome their new friends. During the course of the afternoon, excellent musical program was given besides a pretty farce presented by the Association's Chinese secretaries.

A translation of the code of the International Court of Justice, which was recently ratified by the Chinese government, will shortly be published. The International Postal Pact, which has been ratified by the Peking government, is being translated into Chinese. Liu Chung-chieh, Chinese Minister to Spain, has been authorized to sign the convention on behalf of the government.

The government has received a telegram from Hon. Alfred Sze, Minister to U. S. expressing his satisfaction at China's reply to Japan on the latter's Shantung proposals. Mr. Sze reports that he has made all preparations for making the contents of the reply public in America and at the same time is making plans for bringing the Shantung question before the Pacific Conference.

The aeronautical department of the Chinese government carried out a flight to the Great Wall and back with a Vickers-Vimy machine piloted by Captain McMullen on October 12. The machine left the ground on 11.30 a.m., and passed over the Wall on 12.00 noon, returning to Nanyuan on 12.30. The trip was most successful and interesting one according to those who took part.

G. D. B. Bidwell, who has been the honorary secretary and treasurer of the Tientsin Race Club for over eleven years and has resigned in view of his early departure for home for a holiday, was the guest of the club at a special dinner on last Thursday evening. There were eighty present. J. M. Dickinson presided, the guest of honor sitting on his right and Consul-general W. P. Ker on his left.

According to well-informed Japanese sources, Japan is to make a very strong fight to prevent the Shantung question being brought up at the Pacific Conference by utilizing China's insistence upon the principle that Japan has never had any right to claim the German rights in Shantung and that the clause in the Versailles Treaty that gives those rights to Japan cannot be recognized.

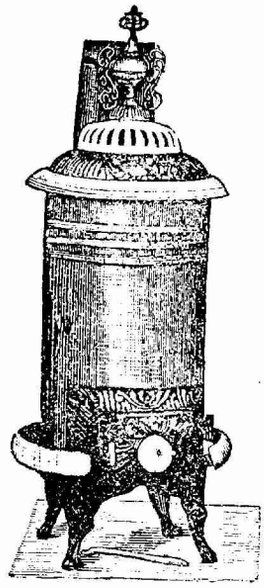
The tenth anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Republic was quietly observed in the Capital on the October 10 the official celebrations being limited to slight display owing to the crippled condition of the government's finances. The usual troop review was suspended although the formal courtesy by the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps in calling upon President Hsu was observed.

More than two hundred persons were entertained at a very successful gymkhana on the Peking Polo Ground on the afternoon of the October 10 by the commandant and officers of the British Legation Guard. There were competitions for every one, ranging from the ladies bending race to the "donkey tug of war, married versus single." Lady Alston presented the prizes to the winners of the different events.

More than 1,500 men and women students were in large auditorium of the Methodist Church at the Peking Students' Mass Meeting held last Sunday afternoon. Many interesting and stirring addresses were delivered, the principal one being that given by Dr. C. P. Wang of Tientsin, who made strong appeal to the young men and women of China to stand faithfully by their nation in her period of grave need.

The Peking post of the American Legion began from last Saturday a membership campaign in accordance with a nation-wide movement of the national organization in the United States, for the purpose of bringing effective aid to disabled soldiers. "Every member gets a member" is the slogan which has been adopted for this month's play of doubling the enrollment of the Legion in China and America.

MOORE HOT BLASTS



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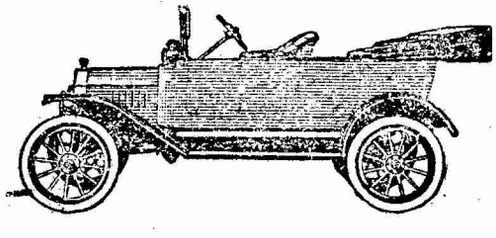

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A meeting of great significance for the future of the women and girls of Peking was held on the evening of October 13 in the Navy Club when the formal opening took place of the campaign to secure funds for the purchase of land upon which a modern Y. W. C. A. building is to be erected. The gathering was in the nature of a rally meeting for the captains and members of the teams who had undertaken to raise in Peking during the coming few weeks the sum of $34,000.

Of all the expenses required by the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference the government has so far appropriated but $200,000, barely enough to defray the expenditure of the delegates between Peking and San Francisco. The provincial authorities and a number of chambers of commerce have offered to come to the government's aid but while appropriations of $5,000 and $10,000 are being wired to Peking there is no indication of any real money being sent with them.

M. Yourin, Foreign Minister of the Far Eastern Republic, left Peking on the morning of the October 7, and is now visiting at Mukden with his secretary, M. Kassanin and a few others accompanying him. It is said that the Peking authorities desired that M. Yourin should reconcile his views with the Mukden war lord in matters concerning Outer Mongolia so as to reach an understanding with him about Urga previous to the resumption of the proposed Sino-Russian commercial negotiation.

The trip to Urga and return by a party of local foreign business men was a eventless one. No stirring adventures occurred on the way to and back and also during the party's stay at the northern capital. Among those who participated in this excursion were: H. I. Harding, J. F. Manning and Captain Nelms, who were from Peking and returned on the evening of October 12. Mr. Brander of S. L. Wooden & Co., C. R. Gish of Standard Oil Company, and I. D. Jewell of Andersen Meyer & Co, who joined the party on the way to Urga.

The Peking Union Medical College started its bi-monthly educational moving picture program on the night of the October 8. Ibsen's "Doll's House" was thrown on the screen. There was a big audience to enjoy the film. This famous Western drama was sometime ago rendered into Chinese language by Dr. Hu Shu of the Peking National University and published in *Les Jeunesse*, the editor of which magazine, Dr. Chen Tu-shui, was recently arrested by the Shanghai Municipal Police with the charge that his paper preached bolshevism.

Owing to the opening of the curtain which kept hidden for years the relics of the last Imperial Dynasty, foreigners continue to flow to the Hsiling Mausoleuns. The Peking-Hankow Railway Administration has already chosen a piece of suitable ground on which a new hotel will be erected in a few months so the visitors may enjoy a delightful week-end outing there. The American Minister and party, the Italian charge d'affaires and party, the general manager of the Kailan Mining Company and party, and many other foreign residents of Peking, are to spend this week-end there.

A "Peking Who's Who 1921-22" has been compiled and published by Alex Ramsay and Alfred L. Meyer, and printed by the Tientsin Press. The first section contains brief biographical notices of the principal foreign residents, and Chinese officials, in the Capital. Then follow lists, with addresses, of foreign residents and ladies, and a directory of the principal foreign and Chinese firms, etc. The "Miscellaneous Information" comprises of directories of missions, religious institutions, clubs and societies, government institutions, hospitals and charities, the legations, and universities, colleges and schools.

Fourteen Tuchuns, headed by Chang Tso-ling, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, in reply to Premier Chin's recent appeal, have wired to the government their willingness to remit a certain portion of the provincial revenues to the Central government and at the same time have consented not to retain funds which legally belong to Peking or which affect foreign interests. Furthermore, both the Chihli and Fengtien factions have agreed to forego part of their "loot" by not further pressing for the payment of their military arrears. In consequence of all this, the political situation is considered to be gradually clearing up.

On October 6, in the Magistrate Yamen of Hantan Hsien, Chihli, the new Red Cross road between that city and Tamingfu was formally turned over to the Chinese authorities. An address from J. E. Baker was read. L. E. Osburn, the chief engineer in charge of the construction, and several Chinese officials gave appropriate speeches. Work on this road was started last April, and from five to six thousand men have been employed as a means of famine relief. It extends for a distance of forty-six miles with

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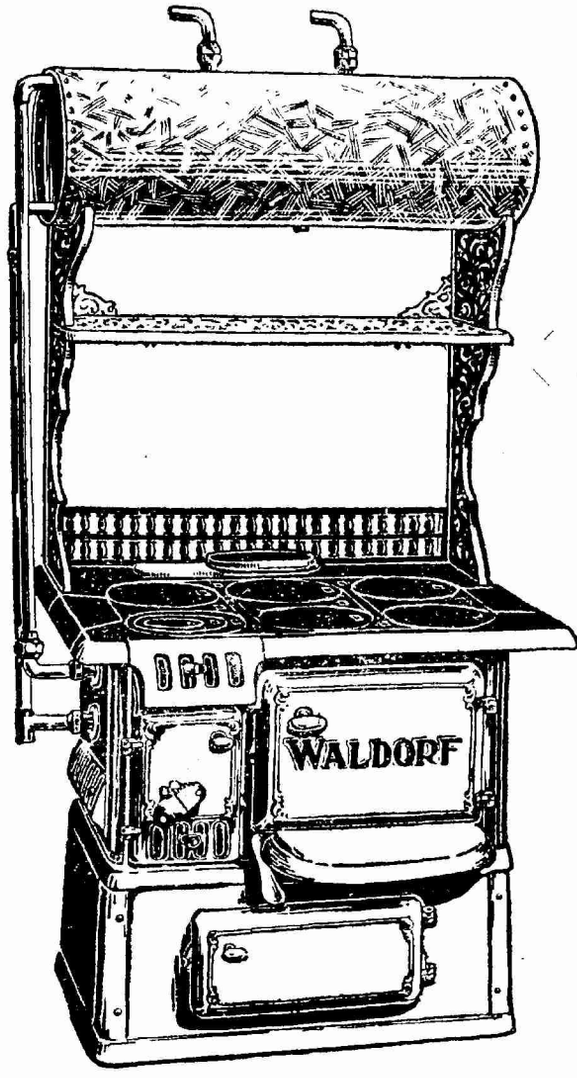

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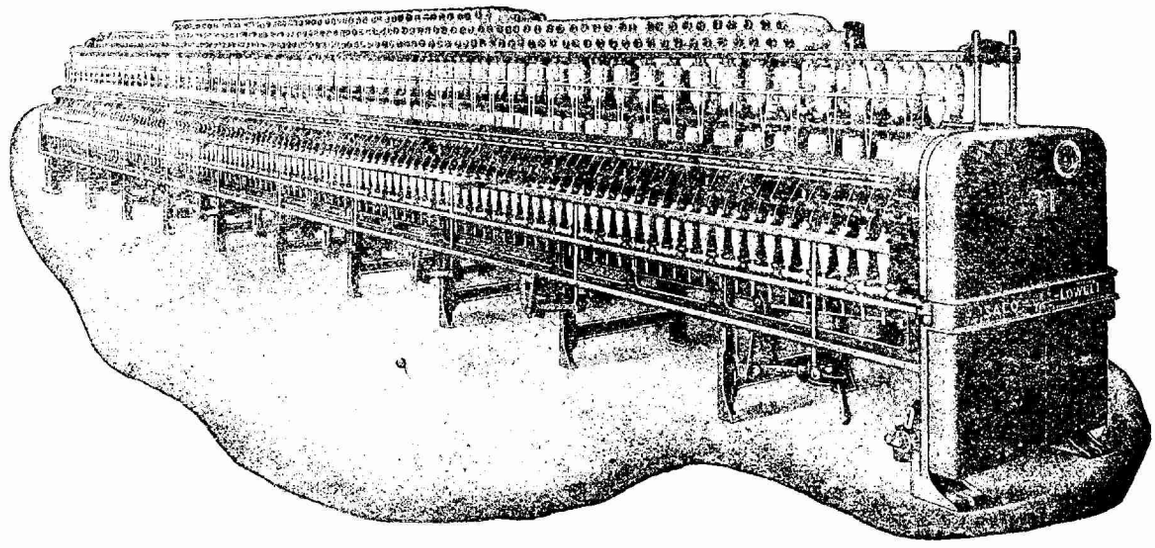

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about two miles of concrete surfacing. The rest is dirt-filled. About 7,600,000 cubic feet of earth has been used on the road.

As the result of the many petitions and memorials charging enginemen and others of the Chentingfu-Taiyuanfu Railway with smuggling opium and narcotics, the Civil Governor of Shansi, General Yen Hsi-shan, has established special offices at Taiyuan, Yutze, Yangchuan and Chentou stations for the search of opium and nacortics with the view of suppressing the evil entirely in Shansi province. Up to the present, it may be said that through the efforts of Tuchun Yen and his men, Shansi is probably the best province in China where opium crusade has been really offectively carried out by the authorities. The foregoing statement is taken from official announcement of Shansi Province.

It is commonly understood, although not officially admitted, that Dr. W. W. Yen has again submitted his resignation both as Minister of Foreign Affairs and as the possible candidate of chief delegate to the Pacific Conference. The Foreign Office was besieged in the past few days by representatives of various political parties who seek to prevail upon him to change his mind and President Hsu has delegated Minister Chang Chi-tan to express his personal hope that Dr. Yen will remain in the office. It is understood that the entire Cabinet will resign *en bloc* unless the Premier returns to duty this week. Most of the Chinese papers anticipate that Dr. Yen will most likely not go to Washington and that Dr. Wang Chung-hui will probably be the chief delegate.

Ex-President General Li Yuan-hung and Madame Li held an all-day celebration on the tenth commemorating the birth of the Chinese Republic and were "at home" to their friends at their residence. There were Chinese theatricals during the day and dancing in the evening. A large number of guests, foreigners as well as Chinese, were present at the occasion. On the morning of the same day, General Li Yuan-hung addressed a large gathering of students at the Nan Kai College. In the course of his speech, he emphasized education as the greatest need of China of to-day and declared that he had determined to devote the rest of his life to forwarding it to the best of his ability. Further he said that the students of China of to-day are the leaders of China of to-morrow. The future of China lies in their hands who can either make or mar it.

That the reservations deprive the Chinese reply of most of its effect, is the opinion expressed by the Editor of the *Peking Social Welfare* commenting upon the China's reply to the Japanese memorandum on the Shantung question. This is the only paper that has shown dissatisfaction and disappointment over the reply. The paper criticizes severely that portion of the reply in which China reserves to herself the right "to seek a suitable solution of the question whenever a suitable occasion presents itself" and considers it is the worst part of the whole memorandum inasmuch as the Shantung case having been a question long outstanding, there is absolutely no necessity for China to make such reservations. If the Chinese government brings the case up at the Washington Conference and fails to have it redressed, the difficulties confronting the government in any future attempt to enter into direct negotiation with Japan will be greatly increased.

Peking October 14, 1921.

News from Central China

Frank Rhea, trade commissioner of the U. S. Department of Commerce, who was here last week to attend the annual fall meeting of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers, left this week for Shanghai.

The new building for the industrial branch of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association at Hankow has now been completed, and an inaugural ceremony will be held next Monday. This industrial branch is situated in the industrial and manufacturing center of Hankow, being located in the midst of a cluster of works and factories.

Chen Kai, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the province of Hupeh who has recently been visiting Ichang at the request of Wu Pei-fu, has returned to Hankow. In an interview he states that Ichang is now quiet, only that about two thirds of the houses have been burned down. Outside of the city, practically all houses are occupied by soldiers.

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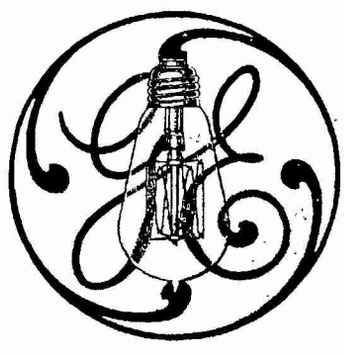

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18-390

Dr. J. A. Waddell, the American bridge engineer, who passed through Hankow to Shanghai last week, is now studying the possibility of spanning the Yangtze River at Hankow and Nanking with bridges at the request of the Peking government. He is preparing a report on the project with details of his findings, and will present same to the government.

Wu Pei-fu is now considering a plan for the reconstruction of Ichang, which was twice looted and burned by soldiers of Wang Chan-yuan. General Wu's idea is to build a new walled city encompassing a much larger area thus affording greater room for the expansion of the city as a commercial port, and at the same time protecting the city from invasion.

It is now reported that the Ministry of Communications at Peking has formally granted Marshal Wu Pei-fu the right to appropriate the daily receipts of the southern section of the Kinhan line for the next three months. The monthly receipts of the Chengchow-Hankow section amount to about $1,000,000, which Wu Pei-fu has been seizing for military expenditures in Hupeh and Szechuen.

A public demonstration and parade in which more than 10,000, townspeople of Changsha participated, marked the celebration of the Tenth of October at Changsha. The people paraded the principal streets and presented four demands to the Provincial Assembly: 1, Adoption of constitutional government; 2, disbandment of troops; 3, maintainence of education and 4, promoting commerce.

General Ma Chih, the defeated general of the Kwangsi army and a political antagonist of Dr, Sun Yat-sen of Canton, has arrived here enroute to Ichang and later Hunan to consult with Wu Pei-fu and Shen Hung-ying regarding the present situation. The Southern expedition headed by Sun Yat-sen against Peking is reported to be composed of six divisions, and Sun mobilized his troops on October 15.

Kwang Keng-lin, director-general of the Szechuen-Hankow and Canton-Hankow Railways, is now urging the Peking government to proceed in the construction of the lines which have been delayed by the recent fighting among the central provinces. The expenditures as appropriated for the purpose from the proceeds of various other government lines should be advanced for the new lines to Canton and Szechuen

Authorities of the Government Teachers College at Wuchang have received a telegram from the deputation of students sent to Peking for demonstration against the Education Ministry, announcing that the Ministry of Finance has agreed to meet the expenses of the college with the wine and tobacco revenues of Hupeh as guaranty. A remittance is to be sent to Wuchang shortly in order to reopen that college.

It is stated by the financial authorities of Wuchang that the grand total of military expenditures of Wu Pei-fu in the fightings between Hupeh and Hunan, and later between Hupeh and Szechuen, amount to $13,500,000 up to October 10. Besides the funds supplied by the government and those seized from the receipts of the Peking-Hankow line, a balance of $7,900,000 remains to be met by Hupeh province.

Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, the newly appointed director-general of the Reconstruction Bureau of Hankow, has gone to Peking on business connected with the reconstruction plan. His chief mission isto secure funds by contracting a new foreign loan after consulting with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. He will probably cancel the protocol for a reconstruction loan with the British firm Samuel and Company.

In a telegram to Hankow and Peking, General Wu Pei-fu states that he has recaptured from the Szechuenese the important districts in western Hupeh, and has advanced with his troops as far as Patung and Yehshankwan. Wu is sending more troops to strengthen the defence at Patung until such time as Liu Hsiang, the Szechuenese commander, will be inclined toward peace. Occasional fighting is still in progress above Ichang.

About 900 railway workers and coolies of the Canton-Hankow Railway have declared a general strike against the foreign chief of the locomotive department. Beginning from October 13 no passenger tickets have been issued between Wuchang and Yochow. A petition for redress has been submitted to the Minister of Communications at Peking urging that the strike would not be called off until that foreign chief is removed.

A record seizure of opium weighing about six tons was made by Customs examiners on board the upper-river steamer *Hungkiang* at Ichang on October 9. The opium which was smuggled in 174 packages is valued at nearly half a million dollars. The steamer *Hungkiang* is a Chinese vessel flying French the flag plying between Ichang and Chungking. By order of General Wu Pei-fu the opium was burned before the public on Thursday this week on the Ichang Bund.

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A new branch of the Chinese-Italian Bank will soon be opened at Hankow in the Menkwa building of a Japanese firm. Arrangements for an inaugural ceremony are being made, and a reception will be held next week. This bank was formed in 1919 with head-office at Peking, the representative on the Chinese side being Hsu Shih-yin, former Minister of Communications and president of the Chinese-Italian Bank. Mr. Hsu was recently appointed acting civil governor for Anhwei by the Peking government.

An anti-foreign boycott is being organized by the Szechuenese against the large foreign shipping companies at Ichang whom the Szechuenese consider as responsible for their defeat by Wu Pei-fu, according to a letter from the China Inland Mission at Ichang. Among the foreign vessels boycotted are the *Anlan* and *Yu Kwan* of the Asiatic Petroleum Co, *Loongmow* of Mackenzie and Co, *Robert Dollar*, and *Alice Dollar* of the Robert Dollar Co. The agitators of the boycott have distributed circulars breadcast urging the people not to supply foreign ships with coal, provisions, cargo and passengers.

A committee of five has been appointed by the promoters of the Hankow Anti-Opium Association to interview the various consuls and high officials in this center to enlist their moral support in the anti-opium propaganda. The committeemen are: Bishop L. H. Roots, of the American Church Mission, Rev. Rattenbury of the Wesleyan Mission, Rev. T K. Hu, of the Hankow Y. M. C. A., Tseng Wu-cho, of the Bank of Communications and Yu Hsian-tseng, of the London Mission. A resolution was passed to officially express the regret of the association at the death of its former secretary, George Miles, and its appreciation of his services.

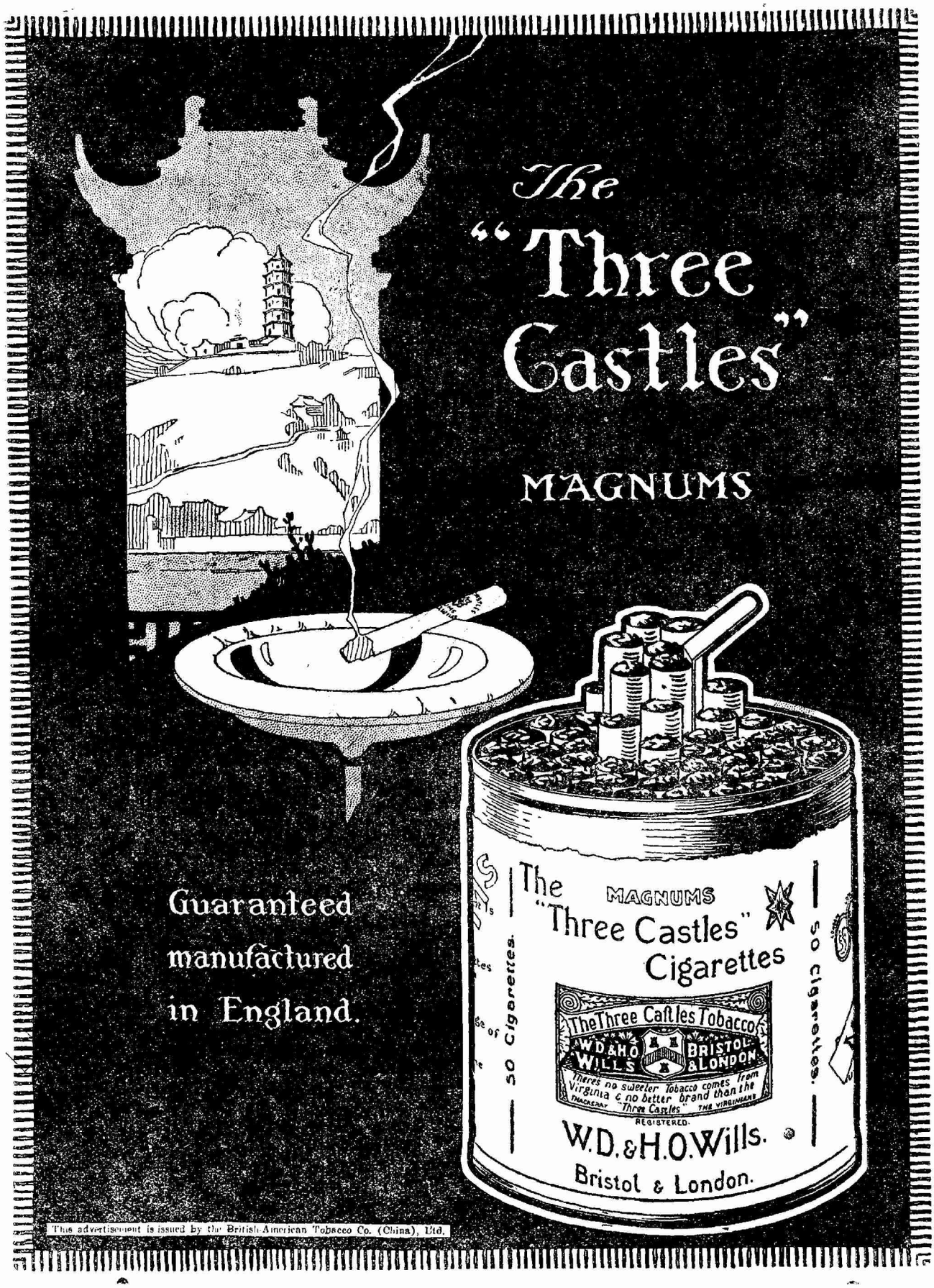
The market for most lines of export produce at Hankow is quiet but steady. Some purchases of wood oil, sesamum seeds and gallnuts at full current prices are recorded. The arrival of cargoes from the interior districts and especially Szechuen ports is becoming improved, and with the settlement of fighting at Ichang in sight, all cargoes held on the upper river are arriving at this port briskly. Current prices of export produce may be reduced by the improvement. The piece goods market is quiet but steady. The cotton yarn market has declined owing to a lack of business. Normal conditions in Chinese money market seem to have been restored.

An unknown hero of the 1911 Revolution was publicly honored on the Tenth of October fete at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. where he was declared to be the very man who so boldly brought the first official revolutionary flag into the city of Wuchang, and on the eve of the revolution, planted this flag on the top of the Serpent Hill, where the first shot of the revolution was fired. A number of important documents in their original forms of the revolution and of the then Manchu governor were exhibited for public view. The great historical importance of these original documents is generally recognized.

A party of the China Educational Commission appointed by the mission boards of America and Britain arrived in Hankow this morning from the north, consisting of: Dr. Mary E, Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Professor Percy Roxby, of Liverpool University, Dr. J. L. Stuart, president of the Peking University, Miss Y. T. Law, (Chinese) of Canton, and Ames Mathews, secretary to Dr. Burton, chairman of the commission. The scope of the commission's inquiry and study in China is to consider the whole problem of Christian education in China. After conferences and inspections of schools and colleges in this center, the party will proceed to Changsha on the same mission.

The three important technical papers read at the previous fall meeting of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers held at Hankow were on the following subjects: "The Best Type of Bridges for China," by Dr. J. A. Waddell, recently of the board of five of the Ministry of Communications; "The Minerals and Mineral Industry of China," by C. Y. Wang, mining engineer of Hankow, who is now enroute to America as a mining expert to the Chinese delegation to Washington; and "Concrete Piles with Bamboo Reinforcement," by Jick G. Wong, engineer of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway and son-in-law of the late Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, China's pioneer railway builder. The new officers of the association elected are as follows: president, Yen Teh-ching, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway; vice-presidents, Murray Sullivan, manager of the Chinese Engineering and Development Company, and Yang Pao-ling, engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board at Tientsin; treasurer, F. K. Sah, director of the industrial promotion department of the Ministry of Communications; and secretary, P. Y. Tsai, technical expert of the Ministry of Communications.

Hankow, October 15, 1921.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Week's News Summary

CHINA

October 14. Canton dispatch says Dr. Sun Yat Sen is planning to lead an expedition against Wu Pei-fu from Hupeh province.

October 15. Peking dispatch says Japanese Genro have passed resolution asking that China's note with regard to Shantung be reconsidered and revised.——Huge fire destroys large section of Saikwan district of Canton.

October 16. Grace L. Coppock, general secretary of the National Y. W. C. A. of China, dies Shanghai.——International advisory committee to Whangpoo Conservancy Board begins work at Shanghai.

October 17. Peking report says Sir Francis Algen, Inspector-general of the Chinese Maritime Customs, will go to Washington Conference.

October 18. Peking dispatch says no answer has been given to China's reply to Japan's Shantung proposals.

October 19. Commercial mission from Russian Far Eastern Republic will soon visit United States, Peking report says.

JAPAN

October 18. President Harding is sincere in calling Far Eastern and Pacific Conferences, Major General K. Inoue, military attache to Japanese Embassy, Washington, declares in Tokio.——Japanese Cabinet reported to have decided to call the attention of China to points in her Shantung reply which are considered open to criticism on the grounds of an ignoring of treaty obligations.

GENERAL

October 13. The splitting of the coal areas of Silesia by the League of Nations is predicted in Geneva dispatch.——First meeting of the American representatives for the Disarmament Conference called by Secretary of State Hughes.——U. S. Emergency tariff extended three months to February 1, 1922.

October 14. Probable Silesian decision of League considered as jeopardizing position of present German Cabinet by Chancellor Wirth.——Death of Senator Philander Chase Knox at Washington announced.——Washington report says entire U. S. fleet will be centered on the Pacific Coast of America.

October 15. Intermingling of races, and economic considerations given as reason for League decision on the division of Silesia.——President Harding's warning against undue optimism regarding the approaching conferences endorsed by American press.——British protest against new American immigration measures announced in a London report.

October 16. Lloyd George announces intention of attending Washington Conferences; continental diplomatic circles at a loss as to sudden reversal of his previous decision not to go.——German Chancellor declares partition of Upper Silesia a European calamity but advises people to accept decision peacefully.——Great Britain accepts League settlement of Silesian question.

October 17. Chicago dispatch says general railway strike is imminent.——General Leonard Wood inaugurated as Governor-general of the Philippine Islands.

October 18. London reports desultory fighting in city of Belfast.——French loan of Yen 50,000,000 with Japan is renewed for two years.——British Cabinet plans to take up unemployment situation and also to provide means for a revival of trade.

October 19. General Pershing lays Medal of Honor on tomb of Unknown British Warrior.——New York report says 2,000,000 U. S. railway men plan to go on general strike on October 30; President Harding assumes governmental direction of plan to arbitrate differences.——Ulster reorganizing volunteer army as south of Ireland arms.

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American Gas Furnace Co.—Furnaces and auxiliary equipment, for Mint and for heat treatment of steel.
Automatic Transportation Co.—Automatic industrial trucks, tractors and engines.
Bagley & Sewall.—Paper Mill Machines & Accessories
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CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

From *The Bureau of Economic Information of the Republic of China*

Good Roads for Szechuen.—The commander-in-chief of the Szechuen forces, General Liu Hsiang, is reported to have appointed a German engineer to take charge of a survey party to undertake the surveys preliminary to the construction of a road from Chungking to Chengtu. The survey is expected to be finished within three months, while the building of the road is anticipated to take a year.

Tientsin-Peking Tramways.—A Tientsin merchant has petitioned the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for approval to form a company for the construction of tramways between Peking and Tientsin. An electric plant will be installed at Hwailai, and power will be generated from the Yungting River (永定河). It is expected that electricity will also be supplied from this source to the factories en route. The permission of the Ministry has not yet been given.

Gold Discovered in Chihli.—A rich deposit of gold has been discovered by the natives of Mijunhsien (密雲縣), Chihli. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has not yet granted permission for its exploitation.

Chinese Post Office Commemoration Stamps.—Souvenir stamps in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Chinese Post Office were issued by the Ministry of Communications on the tenth anniversary of the Chinese Republic, October 10. They are of three kinds, 1¢, 3¢, and 6¢, and bear the pictures of the President, the Premier, and the Minister of Communications.

Chinese Made Automobiles.—The Yangtze Machinery Works has turned out an automobile, which, when compared in quality and workmanship, is stated to be in no way inferior to foreign makes. Patent rights have been obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The Company now intends to enter into competition for the China market with other manufacturers.

Industrial Encouragement Regulations.—The industrial encouragement regulations as promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce have now been revised. Persons or firm eligible for awards in accordance with the regulations are as follow:—

1. Miners or mining companies paying an annual rate of taxes over $2,000.
2. Manufacturing firm of important commodities or necessities.
3. Reclamation companies with more than 3,000 mow of land.
4. Inventors of modern industrial machinery of implements.
5. Shippers of more than 3,000 tonnage.
6. Industrial educators.

Japanese Oil Mills in Tsingtao.—Japanese merchants trading in groundnut or groundnut oil have shown considerable activity in the erection of oil mills in Tsingtao. These now number seventeen:

Owner of Mill	*Capital*	*Employees*	*Annual Output*	
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	———	120	300,000	tins.
Tang Chien	———	50	200,000	,,
Feng Tsang Oil Refining Co.	$ 500,000	50	400,000	,,
Hsin Lee	$ 50,000	50	200,000	,,
Tai Lee	$ 60,000	30	74,000	,,
Ling Mu	$ 100,000	130	400,000	,,
Chih Chai	$ 100,000	150	150,000	,,
Shing Chang	$ 70,000	20	40,000	,,
An Pu	———	50	100,000	,,
Meng Mu	———	400	5,000,000	Catties
Tung Ho	$1,000,000	—	———	,,
Tsingtao Oil Manufacturing Co.	$1,000,000	120	2,000,000	,,
Nippon Oil Co.	$ 800,000	90	2,000,000	,,
Shantung Oil Co.	$1,000,000	80	2,000,000	,,
Chang Lai	———	30	2,000,000	,,
Shantung Chemical Manufacturing Co.	$ 150,000	120	100,000	,,
Shantung Produce Co.	$ 500,000	—	———	,,

The names of the above companies are given according to the romanization of the Chinese characters in the *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.*

Proposed Restriction on Exchanges.—The Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has suggested to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce the following restrictions on exchange:—

1. Exchanges established without being previously approved by the Ministry of Agiculture and Commerce shall be fined in accordance with Clause I and IV of Article 248 of Company Ordinances. If they are established in concessions and are consequently under foreign jurisdiction, the promoters, as soon as they are within Chinese territory, shall be arrested.

2. The shares of exchanges which are not endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce as provided in Article 148 of Company Ordinances, shall be considered

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18-398

null and void. The Ministry of Justice should instruct all judicial bodies and magistrates to disregard any cases in which exchanges figure, and merchants should be notified of this intention.

The Ministry has not officially approved of these suggestions.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The cotton market during the past week has been one of little interest, though fairly large quantities have changed hands at similar prices to last week. The demand for actual cotton has been fair on the part of Spinners, the largest part of the demand coming from covering shorts, and prices eased off half a Tael per picul, though in our opinion temporarily. Arrivals in the meantime are increasing daily and caution is advised in trading by buying sparingly as a material advance is unwarranted at the present time.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been on the easy side. New business for export, however, has been recorded, some 3,000 to 4,000 bales in all of 20's and 16's at a decline of 2 to 3 taels compared with last week. Deliveries still continue to be good. As to the future trend of the market, we do not think there will be any decline owing to the fact that stocks in the interior marts are almost nil and Mills have sold well ahead.

Liverpool, October 13, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	.....	13.24	Pence
,, ,, October	.....	13.00	,,
,, ,, January	.....	12.66	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, October 13, 1921.

New York Market:—

December	.....	19.15	Cents
March	.....	18.67	,,
May	.....	18.25	,,
Spot	.....	19.55	,,

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, October 13, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	.....	Rps. 589	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	.....	,, 438	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, December/January	..	,, 552	,, ,,

Market:—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow November/December	.....	Tls.	36.00
Shanghai November/December	.....	,,	33.00
,, M-ginned, November/December		,,	33.00
Taichong November/December	.....	,,	34.00

Tone of the Market:—*Easier.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, October 14, 1921.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	94.50
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	99.20
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925	102½
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	100⅛
New York City		4½	1965	92
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common				11⅝
Pacific Development Corporation Stock				11¼

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: During the week under review demand for all sorts has been practically nil. China Steam Filatures are still quoted around Tls. 1260. for Grand Extras. There is, however, a tendency towards lower prices.

Tsatlees are quoted at Tls. 1050/70 for Best grades but America is showing no interest whatever at these prices.

The Tussah crop is reported about the same as that of last year. About 2,000 bales have been contracted for up ot Feb/March. It is now becoming more evident that most of this business was purely speculative.

Shipments up to October 11, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	8861 B/s	8147 B/s
Yellow Steam Filature	3566 ,,	312 ,,
White Silks	2421 ,,	3085 ,,
Yellow Silks	6876 ,,	5884 ,,
Tussahs	5034 ,,	1935 ,,

Yokohama: Quotations on October 10th were as follows:

Kansai Double Extra A	Yen 1700
,, Extra	,, 1650
,, No. 1	,, 1620
Shinshiu No. 1 Superior	,, 1610

Market quiet very little doing.

Canton, September 30, 1921.

Market: Due to the advanced first cost prices and the rise in exchange business with New York has been very limited and there are no indications yet of American buyers being willing to follow the recent advance, for the time being they seem to have no difficulty in covering their needs in New York at from 5% to 7% below the prices asked for locally.

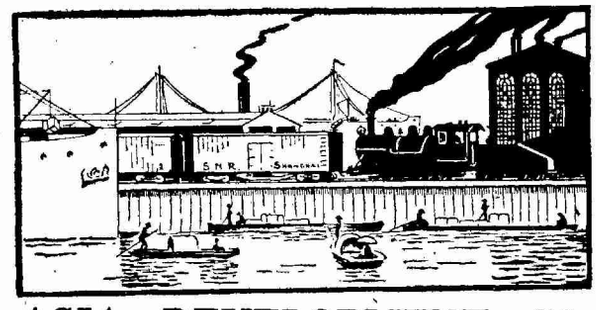
The demand from Lyons continued very good in spite of the advance in exchange and a further nice volume of business has been put through.

In general the market closes rather quiet but with a very firm undertone.

The 6th crop is estimated at approximately 10,000 bales and the Chinese claim that the prices of the Raw Silk will be anywhere from 5% to 8% dearer than present quotations due to the exhorbitant prices asked for cocoons.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(May 1st to September 30th)	31,200 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	15,700 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	31,800 ,,



ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO.

亞洲建業公司

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

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24B Kiangse Road
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Representatives

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY
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"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificent scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

18-400

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, October 19th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 40⅜d. shows a drop of 1⅞d. since our last circular. Our rate for T/T on London at 3/11d. is 2d. lower than last week. The absence of genuine cover, in the shape of Export paper, for the very large demand for Gold remittances on account of improved deliveries of Imports held in Shanghai on a Gold basis, though not necessarily imported during the present year, now begins to be a feature in our exchange market. This demand, augmented by the demand on a/c of "invisible imports" has been covered to a great extent by speculative sales of Gold T/T for forward delivery by our local gold dealers and the Chinese Exchange Banks. Exports remain extremely dull with small prospects of improvement and the only steady feature in the present position appears to be an immediate shortage of money in Native circles, due probably to the floatation of native finance companies, whose advent is, to say the least, premature, if the present state of trade is taken into consideration. With lower rates of exchange it is probable that a proportion of the silver shipped "up country" from Shanghai will return. In the meanwhile the present stock, augmented by arrivals of silver which are expected should be sufficient to finance the present requirements of Exports. Our Exchange Market closed weak.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 22,541,000 practically unchanged.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 22,250,000 ,, ,,

Estimated value in Tls. 38,540,000 as against Tls. 56,000,000 held at this time last.

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thurs. Oct. 13	Friday Oct. 14	Sat. Oct. 15	Mon. Oct. 17	Tuesday Oct. 18	Wed. Oct. 19
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/8.760	4/1	4/2	4/2	4/2 4/1½	4/1 4/0	3/11
D/Dtts. ,,	—	4/1¼	4/2¼	4/2¼	4/2¼ 4/1¼	4/1¼ 4/0¼	3/11¼
4m/s ,,	—	4/1½	4/2½	4/2½	4/2½ 4/2	4/1½ 4/0½	3/11½
T/T India	261.100	282	283½	285½	286⅜ 283½	282 276	280¼
T/T France	955.000	1090	1115	1115	1115 1100	1090 1070	1073
T/T N. Y.	69.430	78½	80¼	80⅜	81 80¼	80½ 78⅜	76¼
T/T H'kong	73.030	72½	72½	72½	72½ 72½	72 72	72
T/T Japan	68.780	59	58½	59	59 59½	60¼ 61½	62
T/T Batavia	220.620	241	245	243½	245 243	240 235½	228
T/T Straits	62.270	57	55¾	55⅜	55¾ 56¼	57 58	59
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/11.760	4/4	4/5	4/5	4/5 4/4½	4/4 4/3	4/2
4m/s ,, D/P	—	4/4½	4/5½	4/5½	4/5½ 4/5	4/4½ 4/3½	4/2½
6m/s ,, ,,	4/1.010	4/5¼	4/6¼	4/6¼	4/6¼ 4/5⅜	4/5¼ 4/4¼	4/3⅛
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,055.000	1190	1215	1215	1215 1200	1190 1170	1175
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	76.430	85½	87¼	87⅜	88 87¼	87½ 85⅜	83½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	86¼	88	88½	88¾ 88	88¼ 86½	84½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 19
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	42⅝	42⅞	42½	42½	42¼	40⅜
	G. $ 72¼	G. $ 73¼	G. $ 72¾	G. $ 73	G. $ 75⅝	G. $ 70⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 292⁸⁰	Tls. 291⁰⁰	Tls. 293⁰⁰	Tls. 295⁰⁰	Tls. 305⁰⁰	Tls. 307⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.675	72.6125	72.60	72.30	71.90	72.15
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	19%	10%	10%	11%	12%	12%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/T 54·0
Bank of France rate of discount	5½%	London on Germany	T/T 64
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s 4⅛%	New York on London	T/T 3·90
,, ,,	4 m/s 4¼%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4⅛
,, ,,	6 m/s 4½%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/6½
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/4⅛

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, October 10, to October 14, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. Tael 1.23 equal Gold. $1.)

S. S. Kashima Maru, from U. S. A., Sept. 20.

Sheetings, Grey, 11 lb.	Pcs.	10,000
Cotton Raw, Bls. 692	Pls.	2,560
Iron Bar Ends, Old	,,	18,406
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	949
Flour	,,	312
Ink, Printing	,,	20
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,024
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	225,076

S. S. Duquesne, from U. S. A., September 19.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 748	Pls.	2,651
Iron Plate Cuttings	,,	2,341
Cylinders	Pcs.	20
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	427
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	248,910

S. S. Kendal Castle, from U. S. A., Sept. 21.

Iron Castings, Rough	Pls.	184
,, Nails, Cut	,,	270
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	8
Leather, Kid	,,	1
Paper, Enamel	,,	225
Paper, Printing	,,	150
Paper, Writing	,,	8
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1
Quaker Oats	,,	6
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,126
Cylinders	Pcs.	30
Motor-cars	,,	5
Scales	,,	453
Hats	Doz.	9
Milk, Malted	,,	50
Cigars	Mille	10
Cigarettes	,,	1,173
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 10	Hk. Tls.	3,675

S. S. Golden State, from U. S. A., Sept. 22.

Bedsteads	Pcs.	22
Lemons, Fresh	,,	193,650
Iron and Steel:		
Angles	Pls.	540
Plate Cuttings	,,	1,667
Asbestos, Raw	,,	122
Asphaltum	,,	418
Beans	,,	7
Bones, Cow	,,	154
Butter	,,	49
Canned Asparagus	,,	7
Cheese	,,	40
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,135	,,	4,057
Fish, Salt	,,	30
Fruits, Fresh	,,	37
,, Fried	,,	9
Grease	,,	13
Glue, Cow	,,	3
Hops	,,	11
Lard	,,	37
Lime, Chloride of	,,	421
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,440
Milk, Evaporated	,,	507
Oranges, Fresh	,,	290
Paper, Printing	,,	31
Paper, Toilet	,,	7
Paper, Wrapping	,,	14
Pearl Barley	,,	67
Potatoes	,,	38
Printing Ink	,,	491
Soap, Laundry	,,	5
Sugar, Refined	,,	28
Silk Velvets, with Cotton back	Catties	53
Ginseng, 1st Quality, Crude	,,	11
Canned Fruits	Doz.	44
Canned Meats	,,	154
Canned Vegetables	,,	40
Jams	,,	120
Hats	,,	63
Oil, Engine	Galls	24,047
Cigarettes	Mille	104,975
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	875,066

S. S. Kaisho Maru, from U. S. A., Sept. 22.

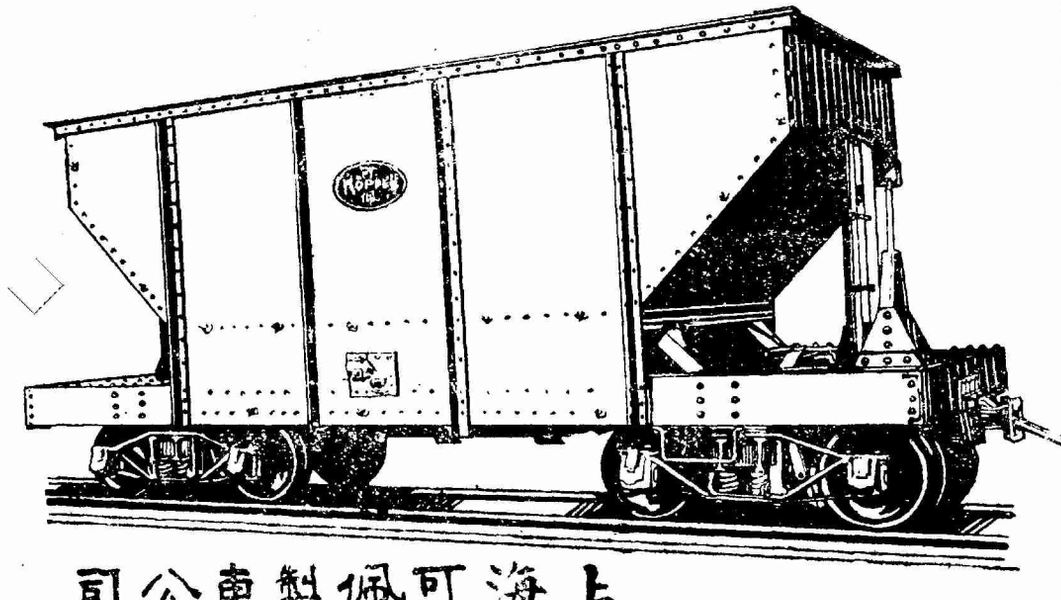
Iron Plate Scraps	Pls.	1,712
Timber:		
Tongued and Groved Flooring	Sup. ft.	217,972
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	,,	2,216,621

S. S. Amazon Maru, Sept. 23, from U. S. A.

Drills, Grey, over 12¾ lb.	Pcs.	1,500
Bedsteads	,,	6
Motor-cars	,,	1
Iron and Steel:		
Defective Wire	Pls.	1,585
Acid, Tartaric	,,	4
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 3,260	,,	11,603
Paper Writing	,,	45
Sodium, Nitrate	,,	5
Starch	,,	323
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,680

S. S. Hawkeye State, October 5.

To San Francisco.		
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	85
,, Kiukiang	,,	95
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	193
,, other Ports	,,	41
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	254
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 3	Pls.	3.08
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 10	Pls.	10
To Los Angeles.		
Rugs	Pcs	63
To Boston.		
Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	698
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 135	Pls.	134.86



上海可佩製車公司

Hopper bottom Coal cars supplied to a China Coal Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 1A Canton Road
SHANGHAI

18-401

New Books and Publications

Chinese Recorder for October

THE current number of *The Chinese Recorder* reflects to some degree the thinking of the missionary body about the coming conference in Washington. A key-sentence in the symposium on this subject is as follows:—"Can those who meet look at the problem as one concerning the well-being and harmonious relations of men and women in countless homes and villages rather than as a matter of adjusting the claims of rival capitalistic combinations and of states concerned mainly to press their national interests?"

Students of China's history will be interested in the serial begun in this issue by Suh Hu of the Peking Government University, on Moh Tih, one of China's early and most influential religious leaders. A contemporary of Confucius, he was opposed to the Confucian docrine of determinism. His emphasis on non-resistance may account for more than is realized in China's pacific history.

W. J. Leverett contributes an enlightening article on the scientific approach of Christian missions to animism, China's great source of superstition.

Some indication of the practical problems to be faced in next May's National Christian Conference by the Chinese Church as it becomes more and more self-governing is found in the paper by Dr. A. L. Warnshuis on the Christian ministry in China.

E. L. Terman pleads for greater care to be given to the national system of elementary education, and for a bolder attack on the deadening memorization method which starts so many of China's children on their educational path with an almost insuperable handicap.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobé Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

Stop wasting time, he argues, trying to prove that there is a distinct Chinese psychology, by experimenting on minds that have been dwarfed by memorizing meaningless Chinese characters—rather, give to the millions of boys and girls in China to-day the same opportunities that are given to the children of other nations.

Another modern note is the challenge thrown to the church by Tai Ping Heng of St. John's, to enter more fully into the field of rural reconstruction; it reads like a familiar document from the country life movement in America.

The reprint of the latest proceedings of the League of Nations regarding the opium traffic is a finishing touch of proof in this unusually strong number of *The Recorder* that the Christian leader in China to-day sees his task in terms of the whole social structure surrounding and affecting each individual life.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and Donald Roberts, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. The Negotiations over Shantung

Read the editorial, page 301.

Questions. 1. Has China gained or lost any advantage by her unwillingness to negotiate upon the recent suggestion of Japan? 2. Is the Shantung question necessarily going to come up for settlement at the Washington Conference? 3. Will an effort be made by the nations already in the League of Nations to persuade the United States to enter the League? 4. If so, will China be affected in any way by this fact? 5. What was the suggestion made by the Japanese government in regard to the Shantung Railway? 6. What is suggested in this editorial as the right settlement of this question? Do you agree? 7. Does it seem likely to you that the question of Shantung will be the chief issue for discussion at the Washington Conference? 8. See the note regarding Mr. Lansing and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch on p. 320.

2. Some Maxims on Diplomacy.

Read the article beginning on p.302, second column. Compare these comments with the article on "Altitudinous Diplomacy" in the *Review* for September 24th.

Questions. 1. What do you judge was the purpose of this "Little Versailles in the Berkshires"? (The Berkshires are mountains in New England). 2. Who is the person whose views are given on this subject? 3. Which are the most important of these principles? 4. Can a Democratic government succeed in its diplomacy as well as a Bureaucratic government?

3. Dangerous Nonsense.

This article is on p 342. It is a review of a book recently published in Japan. A few years before the Great War began, the German General Bernhardi published his militaristic book "Germany and the Next War." Compare the title given to this book "If Japan and America Fight"

Questions 1. What is the general nature of this book? 2 What does the author seem to think of the diplomats of his country? 3. What is his opinion of America and Americans? 4. In case of a war with America what does he assume to be the economic position of China? 5. What do you take to be the meaning of the words "to undertake to spread the benefits of the unbounding Imperial virtues to rescue the 600,000,000 people of East Asia." 6. Why is the topic given the title "Dangerous Nonsense"? Can harm come from such a book as this?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. The Flood of the Hwai River, and its Cause

Read the article on page 306. It is written by a man who is in the service of the Kiangsu Grand Canal Improvement Board.

Questions. 1. In what area have the recent floods in China been most severe? 2. What has been the principal cause of these floods? 3. Give an accurate explanation of the causes that have at different times led the Yellow River to change its course. 4. What is loess? 5. What course did the Yellow River make for itself in 1324? 6. What change took place in 1852? 7. How have these facts affected the Hwai River? 8. What was the purpose and effect of the Great Dike built during the Ming Dynasty? (Note its position on the map). 9. How do you account for the existence of Hungtze Lake? 10. What is the present course of the Hwai River, to its outlet? 11. What combination of facts has caused the recent floods. 12. Does it look as is any plan has been determined on to prevent such floods again?

2. Co-Education

This article is on p. 316.

Questions. 1. What facts are stated regarding co-education in America? 2. Do you conclude that it has been successful? 3. What do the statements indicate as to co-education in England, in Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, China? 4 On which side of the question do you stand 5. Are you willing to see the plan adopted in your own school? Now? 6. Question for Debate: Resolved, that co-education should be adopted in the colleges and universities of China.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Consortium and the Chinese Banks.

Read the article by Upton Close on pp. 303-05 and the editorial comment on the Chinese banks on p. 302. You will find news items of interest among those from North China for a conference of the Chinese Bankers Association was recently held in Tientsin.

Questions: 1. What are the three subjects that the memoranda of the Chinese Banking Group covered? 2. What proposal is made under each heading? 3. Which of the subjects mentioned on p. 302 are dealt with in the article by Upton Close? 4. Write a brief statement of the history of the relations between the Consortium and the Chinese Bankers Association? 5. Does the writer think the present relations between the Consortium and the Chinese bankers are more hopeful than those of the past? Why? 6. What are the results of the Tientsin meeting of the Chinese bankers association? 7. We are told that the bankers are going to send a representative to Washington for the period of the Pacific Conference. Do you believe this a desirable thing to do? 8. Write a paper on the relation that you believe ought to exist between the Chinese bankers and the foreign bankers such as those in the Consortium who offer to lend money to China.

Topic 2. Oil Mills in China

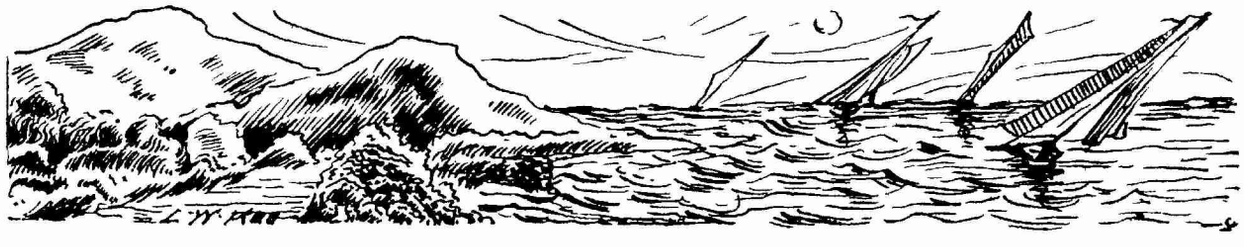
Read the article on pp. 308-11.

Questions 1. Why have the Chinese people learned to use mineral oil in the past decades? 2. What caused them to turn to vegetable oil during the war? 3. What caused the Western nations to do the same thing? 4. Name the chief sources of vegetable oil in China and find the Chinese names for the plants. 5. Can you make any criticisms of the geographical distribution as shown on p. 310? 6. "It would require one hundred Chinese screw presses to equal the capacity of the eight hydraulic presses." Explain this statement 7 State the reasons for the selection of Shanghai as the best place for a large modern oil mill. 8. Look up the export of beans and bean products and make a diagram to show the growth of the trade since 1913. 9. What are the chief uses of the soya bean oil in China and in the United States? 10 Why was castor oil of such importance to the belligerent nations during the world war? 11. What are the chief uses of cotton seed oil in China?

Topic 3. Seasonal Variations in Trade with America

Read the article on this subject on pp. 311-12.

Mark the articles of trade that appear in the list for the year but do not appear in the list for the last quarter, such as Peanuts Can you find an explanation for this? Mark the articles that show a disproportionately large amount for the last quarter, such as eggs and egg products Explain these facts



The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 15, 1921, Cause No. 1490, U. S v. White; testimony taken of Bruce, Van Buskirk and defendant.

" 15, " " " 1495, U. S. v. Pohlman; testimony taken of Griogono, Isivichic and defendant.

" 15, " " " 1500, U. S. v. Honisberg; testimony taken of C. P. C. 1010, 1455 and defendant.

" 15, " " " 1503, U. S. v. Sternberg; testimony taken of C. P. C. 117 and dafendant.

" 15, " " " 1502, U. S. v. Glemby; plea of guilty.

" 15, " " " 1501, U. S. v. Phillips; plea of guilty.

" 15, " " " 1504, U. S. v. Ask; plea of guilty.

" 17, " " " 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; on motion to dissolve injunction.

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court For China at Shanghai

(*Continued from last week*)

He draws particular attention to the difference between "gambling" and "speculation" and says in his judgment:

> "It may well be that the appellant was aware that in directing a purchase to be made, the respondent did not intend to keep the shares purchased but to sell them; when, as he anticipated would be the case, they rose in value, that his object was not investment but speculation.
>
> To enter into such transactions with such an object is sometimes spoken of as gambling on the Stock Exchange; but it certainly does not follow that the transactions involve any gaming contract.
>
> A contract cannot properly be so described (gaming contract) merely because it is entered into in furtherance of a speculation."

A great point has been made in this case that the debtor was merely gambling, that he was not a member of any merchants firm, in fact nothing more than a clerk in his brother's firm, that he was not carrying on any large transactions which necessitated the obtaining of large sums of money. Is there any reason why this should affect the mind of the Bank beyond ascertaining that he was likely to meet his obligations? There is [illegible] thing no doubt that he was speculating or, in a broad sense of the word, gambling.

He was living in a style of a man of some wealth and obviously had been, if not at the time of the transactions with the Bank, a man of considerable wealth, no doubt through successful speculations.

The Bank, we may assume, considered that he was a man in the position to meet his obligations, and deliver the money if called upon. They made these contracts for the delivery of the money, their consideration being their right to call for the delivery of the money when due. The debtor's consideration being his right to compel the Bank to receive. True, incidentally one might make a profit on the exchange and the other might lose money.

Lord Herschell goes on to state

> "It is a legitimate commercial transaction to buy a commodity in the expectation that it will rise in value and with the intention of realizing a profit by its resale; such dealings are of every day occurrence in commerce.
>
> The legal aspect of the case is the same whatever the nature of the commodity, whether it is a cargo of wheat or shares of a joint stock company."

Bramwell and Cotton L. L. J. also both use the illustration

> "there may be a perfectly good contract to sell next year's crop of apples of apple trees growing in a specified orchard." [5]

Lord Herschell continues

> "Nor again, do such purchases and sales become gaming contracts because the person purchasing is not possessed of the money to pay for his purchases, but obtains the requisite funds in a large measure by means of advances on the security of the stocks or goods he has purchased. For example, a merchant who has to pay the price of a cargo purchased before he resells it, obtains in the ordinary course the means of doing so by pledging his bill of lading."

5. Thacker v. Hardy 42 B. D 685

Judgments

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 15, 1921, Cause No. 1475, U. S. v. Wisner; fine of $50.00 and costs.
" 15, " " " 1490, U. S. v. White; committed for trial to U. S. Court.
" 15, " " " 1500, U. S. v. Honisberg; dismissed.
" 15, " " " 1503, U. S. v. Sternberg; dismissed.
" 15, " " " 1502, U. S. v. Glemby; fine of $5.00.
" 15, " " " 1501, U. S. v. Phillips; fine of $5.00
" 15, " " " 1504, U. S. v. Ask; fine of $100.00.
" 15, " " " 1495, U. S. v. Pohlman; dismissed.
" 17, " " " 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; motion overruled.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 11, 1921, Cause No. 1416, In re Estate of Wilbur Charles Hooker, inventory.
" 11, " " " 1480, L. S. Yeh v. Andrews & George; affidavit; motion.
" 11, " " " 1497, The Advertiser Publishing Co. v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; petition.
" 12, " " " 1500, U. S. v. Honigsberg; complaint.
" 12, " " " 1501, U. S. v. Phillips; complaint.
" 12, " " " 1502, U. S. v. Glemby; complaint.
" 12, " " " 1503, U. S. v. Sternberg; complaint.
" 12, " " " 796, Steele v. American Trading Co.; receipt.
" 12, " " " 1172, In re Estate of Edmond Kempffer; receipts; bond of trustee.
" 15, " " " 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; motion.
" 15, " " " 1461, In re alleged insanity of A. True; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 15, " " " 1476, American Express Co. v. Thos. W. Simmons & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 15, " " " 1409, In re Estate of Mariano Muyot; application to pay claims.
" 15, " " " 1504, U. S. v. Ask; complaint.
" 17, " " " 1499, U. S. v. Shanghai Journal of Commerce; information; praecipe; summons issued.
" 17, " " " 1498, In re Estate of Grace Lydia Coppock; petition; depositions.
" 17, " " " 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; bond for injunction and for order to deposit books, papers, etc.
" 18, " " " 1505, U. S. v. Sack; affidavit and complaint; warrant of arrest issued; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.
" 19, " " " 1506, Fur and Wool Trading Co. v. Anderson, Meyer & Co.; petition; motion; affidavits; summons to answer issued.
" 19, " " " 1493, Luyt v. Asia Banking Corp.; stipulation.

Lord Herschell further refers to the judgments of Lindley J. and Bramwell L. J. in Thacker v. Hardy stating that he agreed with the law laid down by them namely that when contracts stand as an agreement by which one of the parties has a right to take the stock bought by him and keep it as an investment, it cannot infringe the gaming acts.

In the case now before me, unless I can find some evidence that the original contract has been superseded by a later one, the Bank has a right to demand delivery of the money on the date specified.

There must be some understanding that the commodity sold is not to be delivered, in order to bring it within the gaming act. Cave J. in directing the jury said

> "in order to be a gaming transaction such as the law points at it must be a gambling transaction in the intention of both parties to it . . . notwithstanding those ostensible terms of business was there a secret undersfanding that the stocks should never be called for or delivered and that difference only should be dealt with." [6]

He further points out that if this secret understanding did exist it was a gaming contract and as such illegal. When the case came before the House of Lords, Lord Halsbury characterizes it as "a most accurate direction." That is the point at issue in this case now before me. Was there any understanding secret or otherwise that this money was in no event to be delivered but only difference of exchange paid?

Another case [7] in which the question of fact as to whether transactions with regard to "difference" on sale and purchases of stocks and shares were, on the facts gambling contracts, is not of much assistance to us here, as it was decided entirely on its own facts.

In a case [8] dealing with differences in sale and purchase of stock, which is an illustration of a contract showing that there was an agreement to pay differences only, Lindley M. R. in his judgment stated very clearly the difference between a contract, illegal by reason of its being a gaming one, and a contract which does not come within the gaming act.

He says

> "of course, if it is an agreement simply to buy and sell stock for delivery and payment, the statute has no application but on the other hand, if the real effect of contract is to stipulate for the payment of differences it is a gambling transaction."

He then deals with the evidence which shows that there was an agreement to deal in differences only.

He points out that the agreement

> "runs thus, I beg to advise having sold to you 20 Canada at a certain price. If that had been all, it would be any ordinary sold note: there would be nothing on the face of it to show it did not mean what it said . . . 'but there was something else . . . .' plus 1-8th if stock taken up 'The expression' if 'taken up' shows plainly that the parties do not intend that the stock shall be taken, that the buyer need not take it up at all unless he chooses, but if he does he has to pay an extra 1-8th. This is not on the face of it therefore a bargain for sale and purchase at all."

6. Universal Stock Exchange v. Strachan (1896) A. C. 166
7. In re Cronmine Ex parte Wand (1898)
8. In re Grieve (1899)
9. Thacker v. Hardy 42 B. D. 685

(To be continued next week)

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The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, London; Robert des Rotours, Hangchow; J. Sowray; E. Appleby; Mr. and Mrs. W. Schtember, Dairen; W. E. Grant, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Fernerbach; Honkow; Mr. and Mrs. E. Rouse, Shanghai; C. E. Ellis, London; Oscan Mordharst, Shanghai; Mrs. G. W. Olivecrene, Tientsin; E. Hubic; R. Porak, Paris; J. Thomas, Paris; Geo. P. Basenhart, Hongkong; F. B. Awdry, Hongkong; Ellis Kadoorie, Hongkong; Miss M. Bery, Shanghai; Dabroft, Shanghai; H. Bazin, Peking; Mrs E. G. Cortle, England; Miss Cortle, England; Wong Kwong, Hankow; N. H. Schregardus, Kashing; Mr. and Mrs Boris Sidline; T. R. Baunister, England; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hughes, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. F. Bowoier, Tientsin; Hernandez, Tientsin; Capt. and Mrs. Deschamps, Tientsin; Rodolphe Mierlb, Yokohama; H. P. Green.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from June 21 to June 30, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
							Present year	Compared with same period last year			Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		
					Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	158307	665536	375	824268	36923	.....	11711839	.....	1173181	-10.02	3390772	87691	.....	2.59
Peking-Mukden	461227	544555	-92860	912922	377096	.....	13504166	2310578	.....	17.11	3545295	761150	.....	23.01
Tientsin-Pukow	174670	253777	6399	435346	12616	.....	8473180	627632	.....	7.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	32107	123077	4653	159837	9133	.....	2524868	.....	600923	-23.80	934010	167140	.....	17.89
Shanghai-Nanking	109421	52537	2223	164181	1334	.....	3423050	361488	.....	10.56	1252552	39782	.....	3.18
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	59020	29366	531	88917	.....	9842	1642941	125276	.....	7.62	647323	3874	.....	0.60
Cheng-Tai	20081	64608	845	85534	.....	44543	1578388	.....	697662	-44.19	540648	.....	95897	-17.73
Canton-Kowloon	28560	3819	700	33079	5210	.....	648341	119159	.....	18.36	214854	.....	1984	-0.94
Kirin-Changchun	16914	56678	262	73854	16432	.....	1395235	216207	.....	15.49	314192	9511	.....	-3.02
Taokow-Chinghua	4896	20427	452	25775	.....	13725	450022	.....	72836	-16 18	179275	.....	8123	-4.53
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1141	10958	.....	12099	12033	.....	147763	.....	117409	-79.46	60355	.....	65340	-108.25
Canton-Samshui	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	1040	90	392	1522	1090	.....	23575	14877	.....	63.11	19655	16715	.....	84.75
Kaifeng-Honan	21874	23045	577	45496	5934	.....	906259	94529	.....	10.43	255394	25675	.....	10.05
Wuchang-Changsha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tao	5117	10097	236	15450	2513	.....	396826	.....	37827	-9.53	89496	.....	6031	-6.62
TOTAL	1094375	1858620	-74715	2878280	412204	.....	46826953	1169905	.....	2.50	11443821	934163	.....	8.16

H. H. CHENG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications